



Vol. I.—No. 1.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1897.

\$6.00 a Year.
5 Cents a Copy.

DESERVED EULOGY.

The Democrats Seem to be
Amazed Because They
Can't Make McKin-
ley's Cabinet.

SHERMAN ON PRITCHARD.

HE DIFFERS WITH PRITCH-
ARD BUT SAYS HE IS PER-
SONALLY INTERESTED
IN HIS RE-ELECTION.

Senator Chandler Says Pritchard's
Defeat Would be a Reproach to
the State and a Great Loss to
the State.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—(10 15 p.m.)—The action of the North Carolina Legislature, favoring Cuban independence, has emphasized the already intense interest felt here on the subject. A distinguished member of Congress, who is proud of his North Carolina antecedents, in speaking of the matter, said: "You can count on North Carolina in whatever pertains to human liberty. The spirit that inspired the Mecklenburg Declaration lives in the hearts of the people of my native State today. Cuban independence may not be realized at once, but it is inevitable. The sentiment throughout the world against Spanish savagery in the Cuban war means intervention from some source that will end in Cuban liberty."

Impulsive action on the part of this government is not expected, but the situation promises startling developments that may compel the present indifferent administration to an aggressive position. Senator-elect, Money, of Mississippi, here to-day. He will not discuss the situation, and does not express any opinion for publication as to what Congress shall do in the premises, but he is quoted by his intimate friends as favoring Cuban independence. Before going to Cuba he thought differently. Technically there is no organized government in Cuba, and by splitting hairs this government, according to international law, may justify its policy about organized government under present conditions. Mr. Money says, is a physical impossibility.

If recognition is dependent upon that condition it will never happen. When asked if Maceo was dead Mr. Money smiled, "but dead or alive," he said, "I discovered no difference in the status [quo]—nothing short of annihilation will stop the war, and before that is done intervention by the United States or some other potent power will end the butchery."

It is annoying to the Democrats that McKinley has not consulted them in the election of his cabinet. It means to them that he will not be able to form a cabinet at all. It is even suggested that the Quay-Platt combine is at the bottom of this trouble, and there is a growing Democratic sentiment here that McKinley's cabinet is already a failure. Speaking of this ludicrous phase of the matter Senator Sherman said to THE TRIBUNE representative to-day: "McKinley is making his cabinet in his own way and when it is ready for announcement the whole country will be proud of it." When asked if the south would be recognized he said, not speaking by authority, that he had no doubt of it. He expressed great interest in the Senatorial contest in the State. "Pritchard and I differ widely on the silver question," he said, "but I feel personally interested in his re-election. He has impressed me as a most valuable man and as a representative Southern Republican, and apart from his advocacy of free coinage, I sincerely hope to hear of his re-election."

Senator Chandler went further—"Pritchard's defeat," he said, "would be a reproach to the State and a great loss to the South. Think of it, one Republican Senator in all the Southern States. I am surprised at Senator Butler's opposition. From all that he has said I had concluded that he prided himself on breaking the 'Solid South.' No man has entered the Senate since I have been a member of that body who stands any higher in its estimation than Pritchard. He has the confidence of both Democrats and Republicans, and his defeat would be a personal loss. There should be no question about his re-election. Certainly Senator of his own selection. Yes, Pritchard is an adherent of the free silver dogma, and if something decisive is not done in the way of silver remonetization through international agreement, independent action on the part of this government is inevitable. The country was wise in not trusting the Democratic party to bring that advocated free silver before the party that did not earnestly believe in it. A year hence it may absolutely vindicate its record of last year. But why talk about the Democratic party?"

Cotton Factory Dividend.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 9.—The Augusta cotton factory today declared a semi-annual dividend of 34 per cent. on the capital stock of \$900,000. This is one of the oldest mills in the South.

THE BATTLE-SHIP TEXAS.

To Go to Galveston, Texas, to Receive a Silver Service to Cost \$5,000.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Secretary Herbert has ordered the battle ship Texas to visit Galveston on February 16th to receive an elaborate silver service costing about \$5,000, the money having been raised by popular subscription through the State for which the vessel was named. Extensive repairs which are expected to remedy all defects in the ship have nearly been completed at the New York navy yard and immediately following her duty with Admiral Buce's fleet in the proposed blockade of Charleston the first week of February the battleship will proceed to Galveston. At the time of her visit the Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Editorial Association will be in session in Galveston.

Secretary Herbert has also ordered the cruiser Montgomery, which has just been made ready for sea at the New York navy yard, to proceed to Tampa, reaching there not later than January 20th and to remain there during the gulf coast defense convention called by the Governor of Florida.

Indian Appropriation \$7,465,000.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House has completed the Indian appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. The measure as agreed to carries an appropriation of \$7,465,000. An increase of \$200,000 is made in the appropriation for Indian schools, and two new schools—one at Rapid City and one at Chamberlain, South Dakota, are established. Provision is made for ratifying treaties with the Shoshone and Turtle bands of Indians, and with the Comanches and Apaches of Oklahoma. The Dawes committee is continued with the same powers and the same appropriation as given heretofore. Provision is made for paying directly to the Cherokee Indians what are known as the "old settlers' claims, amounting to about \$85,000.

No change is made in the law regarding Indian schools.

The Book-makers Got the Money.

New Orleans, La., January 9.—A fine day; very mild and spring-like; drew out 3,000 people to the Fair grounds. But while the track was in good order and the racing interesting, only two favorites won and the book-makers got the bulk of the money.
First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Mollie B. 107, Reiff, 3 to 1, won; Senator Morrill second; Wootbird third. Time, 1:16 1/4.
Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Gold Top 101, Whitwhite, 10 to 1, won; Jack Hayes second; Illia third. Time, 1:31.
Third race, selling, mile and sixteen furlongs—Bridgeton won; Landon second, tightrope third. Time, 1:50 1/2.
Fourth race, seven furlongs—Hill Billy, 99, F. Morris, 9 to 2, won; Pabon second; Cannonade third. Time, 1:29 1/2.
Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Samson, 109, Reiff, 7 to 5, won; Loyal Prince second; Nover third. Time, 1:17.
Sixth race, selling, one mile—Ban Johnson 99; Hart 4 to 1, won; Baalgaad second; Ono third. Time, 1:45.

Adverse Criticism.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Naval Steel Board, which has been subject to adverse criticism on account of the defective material which the contractors have been frequently detected in attempting to pass upon the navy for several years, has been reorganized and is hereafter to be controlled by the construction and engineering departments of the service instead of by line officers. Naval Constructor Dashiell has succeeded Lieutenant Commander Everett and today Captain Day, the president of the board, was detached and his place taken by Capt. Geo. W. Coffin. The new board will at once take up the work of revising the specifications in which contractors have found an easy hiding place for frauds, and the civilian inspectors will supplant all the young officers who are now assigned to that duty. Past Assistant Engineer Freeman continues a member of the board.

From Baltimore to the Valley of Virginia.
Baltimore, Md., January 9.—A through train service is to be re-established between Baltimore and the valley of Virginia over the Strasburg and Harrisburg line. Since the termination of the lease of that line, and its surrender to the Southern Railroad Company, its owner, a few weeks ago, the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company has been unable to run through train service to points on that line, and much dissatisfaction has resulted. A conference of railroad officials to-day resulted in an agreement which will be put into effect in a few days, whereby through trains will be run between Baltimore and the Virginia valley points.

Sent to the Pen.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9.—George Blake and John Davis, colored, who for some time past have been operating along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, breaking into and robbing cars of the company, and who were arrested some time ago, were arraigned for trial in the County Court of Nottoway. Judge Goodwin presiding, today. Both were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a period of five years each. Blake and Davis were tried in Nottoway County Court a few days since for another case of car breaking and got five years each.

To Buy the Chester and Lenoir Railroad.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 2.—A company has been organized to buy the narrow gauge Chester and Lenoir Railroad in the western part of the State. New stock will be issued and the new company has arranged to sell \$450,000 worth of goods with which to settle all claims against the old corporation and build up and equip the missing link in the road between Newton and Hickory.

IRON AND LEAD ORES

Considered Before the Ways
and Means Committee.

GEORGIA WANTS 10 PER CENT.

OF 104 FURNACES, ONLY 22
ARE RUNNING.

More Protection Needed—Dig Iron
Abnormally High Abroad, and
Abnormally Low at Home—North
Carolina Coming in for her Share.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., January 9.—The hearing before the Ways and Means committee today was devoted to iron and lead ores, metals and manufactures thereof.
Representative Draper, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the manufacturers of machinery in New England, presented, without comment, their request for a restoration of the McKinley rates of duty on their product.

W. H. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., suggested the following modification of the present paragraph in the law relating to lead ores: "All ores of which lead is a component part shall be dutiable at the rate of three-fourths of one cent per pound on the lead contained therein."

John D. Davis, of California, said there were immense bodies of galena ore in San Bernardino county, California, awaiting development. The industry had been started under the McKinley law, but had been forced to suspend under the present law. Thousands of tons of this ore had been taken from the mines and placed on the dumps ready for delivery, and if protection was given these mines would again be worked. He advocated a duty of one cent per pound on lead ores.

D. A. Jones, of New York, representing the St. Joseph (Mo.) Smelting Company, appealed for a duty on lead ores, which would preserve the industry in this country.

Representative Herman, of Oregon, appealed for a duty of 10 cents per pound upon nickel in order to allow the development of our nickel mines. Up to 1891 it was thought that there were no nickel mines in the United States of any value. Since that time valuable mines have been discovered in North Carolina, Washington, Nevada and Oregon. The nickel now used in the United States, especially in the manufacture of armor, was being imported from Canada. The ores here were very rich and could be produced four cents per pound cheaper here than in Canada.

Wm. A. Ingham, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Eastern Pig Iron Association, asked for the restoration of the McKinley rates of duty on pig iron.
In the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey districts, the Hudson River district, including the Lake Champlain plants, the Schuylkill River district, including the Lehigh and East Penna. valleys, the Susquehanna River district and the Juniata River district, there were 104 furnace stacks; of these, 22 were running and 82 idle.

Some of these idle furnaces would never start again without reorganization, which means practically absolute loss to the original stockholders, and that the bondholders will have to take the properties and reorganize.

The history of the Virginia and West Virginia furnaces would tell the same story.

The duty on pig iron under the present law was claimed by some to be sufficient protection, because very little foreign pig iron was now imported, and some few thousand tons out of the millions made had recently been exported.

These two claims might be considered and answered by the simple statement that the market was at present abnormal. Foreign pig iron was abnormally high abroad, and domestic pig iron abnormally low at home.

As the present capacity of the furnaces in the United States was largely in excess of the probable demands of the market for some years to come, there was no danger of the prices rising to an unreasonable limit by virtue of the restoration of the duty named in the McKinley bill. The putting of idle furnaces in blast would, by competition, protect the consumers. They further asked for a revision of the duties on bar iron, black sheets and tin plate, and that cotton ties and fence wire be subjected to the same rates as other like material. They asked this because it was for our interest that our customers, the makers of bar iron, black sheets, tin plate, fence wire and cotton ties should be protected. They request the committee to adopt as a basis for the new tariff the so-called McKinley act, and not the so-called Wilson act.

Washington, D. C., January 9.—J. C. Thorpe, of Everett, Pa., thought the present duty on pig iron was adequate now, but if a fair market and fair prices should prevail, it would attract the foreign product and then the duty would not be sufficient. Competition would keep the prices here at a normal figure and protect the consumer.

W. C. Cronmeyer, of Pittsburgh, a representative of the tin plate industry,

asked for increases of from one-eighth to one-half cent on various grades and a new clause to cover plates below No. 32 wire gauge, which were now manufactured here and needed protection.

The committee adjourned until Monday, which will be the last day of the hearings. Various schedules, including sundries and the free list, will be taken up.

The Guards and the Dynamiters.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 9.—The city has been full of sensations the past two days. Friday morning people whose property was injured by back water thrown out by the Consumers' Company power station on Hillsboro river, attempted to blow out the dam at the old station. Afterwards a regular fusillade occurred between the guards and the dynamiters. It was thought they would not try it again, but last night as one of the guards was sitting at the east end he saw the forms of several men peering out in the darkness against the banks of the river on the other side. Soon the dynamiters opened fire on the guards, which was returned, but in the darkness the lead sped wide of the mark. The officials of the city were notified by wire, and Captain Joiner and Officer Carter, of the police force, went post haste to the scene. When they arrived all was quiet, and this morning they returned here.

The Irish Taxation Question.

London, Jan. 9.—All the prominent politicians who are making speeches throughout the country, take occasion to treat at more or less length of the Irish taxation question, which threatens to cause the government considerable annoyance at the coming session of parliament. The latest speaker to make a deliverance on the subject is the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, first Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons. He addressed his constituents in Manchester to-night, and in the course of his remarks strongly denied that Ireland was overtaxed, quoting from statistics to prove his ground. He declared that Ireland's only hope of solvency and prosperity was to maintain her partnership with Great Britain.

A Dry Goods Failure.

Oklahoma, Jan. 9.—The dry goods and clothing firm of O. A. Mitscher & Co., of this city, was closed yesterday by the First National Bank under a chattel mortgage given to protect creditors in general. The failure is said to be due to the senior partner endorsing bonds of the Keokuk Falls Improvement Company of this Territory. No statement of assets and liabilities is given out. The concern was the largest of its kind in Oklahoma.

Committed Suicide.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 9.—A special by telegram from Valdosta, Ga., says: G. H. Clarke, a traveling salesman, shot himself this morning in the hotel here, dying in a short time. He had received the news of his mother's death in Washington two days ago, and began drinking heavily. While in a maudlin condition, and brooding over his sorrow, he went to his room and committed the rash act.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., January 9.—Robert L. Longdon, who killed his wife and May Jones, his niece, near Augusta, was hanged in the jail yard here at 9 27 o'clock this morning. The yard was packed in with high boards to prevent the hanging from being public. A big crowd was on the outside, and despite the efforts of fifty special policemen and duty sergeants, the fence was destroyed by the time the prisoner mounted the scaffold, and everybody present saw Longdon drop through the trap.

Tried to Destroy Court Records.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—An attempt was made this morning to burn the Wharton building in Radford, in which are the court-room and clerk's office. Deliberate preparation had been made, the object being, it is supposed, to destroy the court records. The fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. The incendiary is being hunted with hounds.

Railroad Commission and the Railroads.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 9.—No definite action was taken by the conference of railway officials here to-day on the reduction of 20 per cent. in fertilizer rates ordered by the State Railroad Commissioner. Some of the lines could not be reported, and another meeting will be held on Monday to decide whether to ask for an injunction restraining the committee from enforcing the cut.

Destructive Flood.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—As the result of the prevailing heavy rains the river Gaudalquivir and its tributaries have overflowed their banks, and large tracts of country are submerged. The city of Seville is inundated and the destruction of property throughout the flooded regions have been very great. The rainfall, which has been enormous, still continues without sign of abatement.

Notified to Quit.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9.—The conductors of the Petersburg electric street railway have received official notification that their places will be vacant after the 24th inst. The company has found it necessary to reduce its force owing to a lack of patronage.

Public Buildings.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported favorably on bills authorizing the erection of buildings at the following named places, action having been taken by committee at various meetings: Alabama—Talladega, to cost \$20,000. Georgia—Brunswick, \$150,000.

A HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

The Factory of the American
Tobacco Company De-
stroyed by Fire.

ESTIMATED LOSS, \$150,000—
FULLY COVERED BY
INSURANCE.

Five Floors Filled With Leaf Consumed.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—A Danville special to the Dispatch says: The big five-story brick tobacco factory of the American Tobacco Co., located at the east terminus of Bridge street, near the Southern railway station, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, this morning. The factory, 180 by 75 feet, with an ell 75 by 100 feet, was filled on all five floors with fine, bright wrappers and cutters, all of which were destroyed. About 145 hoghead on the ground floor were rolled out during the fire.

The alarm was sounded about 7 o'clock, but when the department arrived the building was all gone and burning with resistless fury. The costly equipment of the factory—modern machinery—is almost a total loss. The building and 500,000 pounds of fine bright tobacco were burned. The origin of the fire is purely surmise. The loss on building, fixtures and stock is conservatively estimated at \$150,000, fully covered by insurance. The insurance in detail is: Stock, \$124,000; building, \$20,000; machinery, \$50,000; furniture, \$1,250. It is placed with thirty odd companies. The American Company used the factory for storing, handling and shipping, doing manufacturing here. Their representatives will be on the market buying next week. Other quarters will be rented.

SENATOR WOLCOTT IN ENGLAND.

His Mission is to Sound Eu-
ropean Feeling on the
Silver Question.

But Refused to Talk About the Matter.

London, Jan. 9.—United States Senator Edward Wolcott, of Colorado, who comes to Europe to sound European feeling on the silver question, arrived in London today, having sailed from New York on board the steamer Campania last Sunday.

Mr. Wolcott was seen this afternoon by a representative of the Southern Associated Press, to whom he said that he had had an exceedingly rough passage, and consequently was not feeling well. Meanwhile, he said, he preferred not to speak on the silver question.

The Senator learned of the death of Gen. Francis A. Walker, which occurred in Boston on today, immediately upon his arrival here, and expressed himself as being greatly grieved thereat. In his death, Mr. Wolcott said, the whole world had suffered a serious loss and the silver cause has been deprived of one of its strongest and most logical advocates.

Republican U. S. Senator from North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D., January 9.—Senator Hansbrough will again represent North Dakota in the United States Senate. At the Republican caucus tonight 66 Republicans were present and it was known long before a ballot was taken that Hansbrough would win, Robinson and all the other candidates except Francis having withdrawn. When the ballot was counted it was found that Hansbrough had received 48 votes, Francis 15, scattering 3. Hansbrough will be formally chosen United States Senator on Tuesday, January 19.

A Newspaper Man for Consulship at Paris.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 9.—It leaked out tonight that C. B. Hart, of the Wheeling Intelligencer, was a candidate for the consul generalship at Paris, or the Liverpool consulship. He is a firm friend of Major McKinley, and was instrumental in securing the West Virginia delegation for him. He is also an aspirant for the senatorial honor two years hence, but it is said whether he goes abroad or not he will be in the race. Judge Goff's friends say they will oppose him.

Want Lower Street Car Fare.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9.—The labor unions of Louisville, headed by Cigar makers' Union, No. 3, this afternoon brought suit against the Louisville Street Railway Company, the mayor and general council, to force the city government to take away the street car company's franchise and force the reduction of fare to two cents.

A Man to be Hanged Wants a Hearing.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—The attorney for Alonzo Walling, sentenced to be hanged at Covington for complicity in the Pearl Bryan murder, today filed petition with the Court of Appeals, asking for a hearing.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—8 p. m. Forecast for Sunday:
For Virginia—Fair till Monday night; southwesterly to westerly winds.
For North and South Carolina—Fair till Monday night; westerly winds.

Permanent Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on the Census has before it to-day Mr. Carroll D. Wright, acting superintendent of the eleventh census during the close of its work, and the present commissioner of labor, for the purpose of explaining his plan for a permanent census bureau. It is the intention of the committee to frame a bill for action at this session of Congress, if possible, providing for the establishment of a permanent census bureau. The details of the work will be provided for in a bill to be passed during the next Congress. The committee seeks this early action so that the preparations for the twelfth census may be commenced in good time, and the work pushed to completion more speedily than has heretofore been the case.

TO DEFEND THE INDEBTED-
NESS

OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS
TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Vote on its Passage will be Taken
Monday.
HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The text of the bill to refund the indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific railroads to the United States was perfected to-day, so far as the committee of the whole house was concerned, and the measure, with certain pending amendments, reported to the house at 5 o'clock, after a three days' parliamentary battle, and a vote on its passage will be taken Monday. In the course of the debate, which today was conducted under the five-minute rule, Mr. Bell (Texas) proposed a substitute for the committee's bill, fixing the rate of interest on the extended debt at three per cent. per annum instead of two, as the committee propose. Mr. Harrison (Alabama) also submitted a substitute, constituting the Secretaries of Treasury and of the Interior and the Attorney General a committee to settle the debt, with the approval of the President. To this, Mr. Northway, of Ohio, proposed an amendment, making the committee consist of three persons, one to be appointed by each of the officials named.

The Committee of the Whole adopted two amendments offered by Mr. Parker (New Jersey) to more clearly and comprehensively specify the property and assets of the Union Pacific to be covered by the proposed new mortgage to the United States, and the other to forbid the company to dispose of any of its assets without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Many members spoke today, and the discussion was quite interesting at times. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Daniels (New York), Grosvenor (Ohio), Arnold (Pennsylvania), Kyle (Mississippi), Henderson (Iowa), Watson (Ohio), Cannon (Illinois), Knox (Massachusetts), Mitchell (New York) and Faris (Indiana) and opposed by Messrs. Bowers (California), Johnson (North Dakota), Dockery (Missouri), Boatner (Louisiana), Hilborn (California), Harrison (Alabama), Bell (Texas), Maguire (California), McLachlan and Barnham (California), Bartlett (New York), Grout (Vermont), Perkins (Iowa), Parker (New Jersey), Lawson (Virginia), Hubbard (Missouri) and Northway (Ohio).

The latter created an outburst of applause by declaring that rather than submit to compulsion by the debtors of the government in the settlement of the debt, he would advocate foreclosure and purchase of the road by the United States. This outburst, his colleague Grosvenor said, came from those who believed in the doctrines of the Ocala platform. He protested against Republican association with government ownership of railroads, and also against referring the question for settlement to the incoming administration.

Early in the day's session the action of the House last night, in postponing until Tuesday next the return of the sergeant-at-arms upon the execution of the warrants for the arrest of members absent from that session, was reconsidered, on motion of General Henderson (Iowa), after a vigorous effort to prevent it by Mr. Thomas (Michigan), who had declared his intention to protest against any member named in the warrant from voting on any matter, until excused by the House.

Proceedings under the call were formally dispensed with, and thus the danger to many members that they would not be permitted to vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, was averted.

A Confession of Judgment.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 9.—The recent death of Martin Weber, vice-president and backer of the Walker White Lead Company, brought about a pressure from creditors, which culminated today in a confession of judgments for about \$10,000. The sheriff took possession of the factory on Budd street. A receiver will be appointed. No statements of liabilities has been made. The paid up capital of the company is \$504,000.

Refuses to Reduce Passenger Fares.

Atlanta, Ga., January 9.—The State Railroad Committee has refused to reduce passenger fares to two cents on the roads in Georgia. The application for lower fares was made some months ago by the Travelers Protective Association, and it was argued by E. E. Smith, the National President of the Association. This organization is supposed to be behind the movement in Illinois for a two-cent rate.

GOV. CARR'S MESSAGE

Full and Exhaustive Report of the Resources of the State's Revenue,

AND MANNER OF EXPENDITURE FOR PAST TWO YEARS.

Governor Carr's message to the Legislature is an able document and will be of great use and benefit to the Legislature. The Governor has gone into detail for their personal and legislative benefit. Though we may not subscribe to some of the arguments and suggestions indulged in and advanced, yet the document is statistically and otherwise valuable.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The establishment of the Commission was regarded by many as a very dangerous experiment, but results have proven the wisdom of the act. The friction between the people and the corporations has been greatly removed, since it has been ascertained that any grievance, however trivial, has a disinterested and fair court established to investigate and correct the abuses complained of without expense to the complainant.

When the Commission was established two of the three largest systems in the State paid no taxes and no proportion of the burdens for the protection of its property. By its action in working up and prosecuting suits vigorously before the courts, every species of property is placed upon the tax list with the following results: Railroad property in 1890 before the Railroad Commission was established and made a Board of Appraisers for railroads was only valued at \$12,424,540—the valuation in 1896 is placed at \$26,576,096, an increase since the establishment of the Commission of \$14,151,556. Telegraph rates have been reduced fifty per cent; express rates reduced and simplified. At that time no steamboat line, except the one from Fayetteville to Wilmington, paid any taxes; in 1896 there was a valuation of \$278,750 placed on them. Freight and passenger rates have been greatly reduced, and a carefully prepared tabular statement contained in the report shows the tariffs to be as low as any in the Union, and lower than in ninety per cent of the States; and this, notwithstanding the fact which is admitted by all, that a sparsely settled State like North Carolina cannot expect or obtain the same revenues as New York, Ohio, or other densely settled New England or Western States. The affairs in this office are managed in a most perfect system, and business of railroad corporations heretofore not to be reached can all now be ascertained in a few minutes without calling upon the corporation.

STATES' SOURCES OF REVENUE.

There are two methods used in levying taxes, one the ad valorem on all real and personal property according to its assessed value, the other as a privilege tax imposed on various vocations for carrying on the business specified. The general or public fund of the State, so distinguished from other funds and set apart by law for specific objects, is created by taxes raised by both methods, from which must be met the general expenses of the State government. I will designate for better information, the various objects dependent upon this fund: The expenses of the General Assembly, Executive and Judicial Departments, Railroad Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Agricultural Societies, conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, rewards and advertising for fugitives, care of the public buildings and grounds, interest on the 4 per cent debt, the various schools, institutions and asylums supported or aided by the State, printing and the general contingent account. The estimate of expenses for all objects dependent upon this fund, made by the public Treasurer, for the current year, is \$553,350. Deducting the estimate for the Legislature for one year, makes the average for the two years, according to the Treasurer, \$221,950 per year.

A correct knowledge of the resources of the State from which this fund must be derived is necessary to enable the General Assembly to act intelligently in providing means to secure it. According to the report of the State Auditor, the tax valuation of all the real and personal property of the State is \$237,437,297.99. On this valuation, one cent levied on the \$100 of value will derive \$23,743.73, less expenses of collection. To produce the \$221,950 per annum from this source alone will require a levy of 33 cents on the \$100 of value. From this, however, should be deducted the amount represented by the revenue derived from privilege tax, under schedules "B" and "C." The Auditor's report shows this amount for the past year to have been \$89,186.21. This would reduce the above levy 31 cents to 29 cents. There was also received last year over one hundred and forty thousand dollars from dividend on State's stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, fees from various sources, Secretary of State's office, seal tax, etc., indigent pupils, license tax on banks, building and loan associations, insurance companies, etc. Taxes from these sources are contingent and cannot absolutely be relied on; but I feel safe in believing at least one hundred thousand dollars may be realized from these sources. If so, this would reduce the levy necessary to provide a sufficient general fund to 25 cents on the \$100 value.

THE LEASE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

There has been some criticism in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern, and therefore I submit for your consideration some of the reasons therefor. I favored the lease of this property, and it was done by the Board of Directors

with my full concurrence, and endorsed by the stockholders without a dissenting voice. I believed, and still believe, it is the best thing that could have been done by the State, and the future will determine the wisdom of the transaction. Men sometimes, for one reason or another, criticize public officials without having fully informed themselves as to all the facts in the case. Under such circumstances their diverse criticisms are not always just or their conclusions infallible. An impartial investigation may show that some of the critics of the lease belong to that class.

This lease was consummated on August 17th, 1895. While regretting that an exclusively business transaction should have been thrown in the vortex of partisan politics, yet having nothing to conceal either as to time, manner or circumstances under which the lease was made, nor as to the reasons which induced the making of the same, I heartily join its opponents in inviting a full investigation of these and all other matters connected with our management of the interests of the State in this company, and I insist that such investigation be had by this Legislature.

As to the legal power of the Board to lease this property, they have express decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and as to their legal power to make this particular lease they will defend it, in any and all courts, as approved in all respects by their judgment as a beneficial bargain for our State and its people. After a full, careful and deliberate consideration of the terms and conditions of the lease, they acted as the trustees of the State's interest with the same prudence, care and judgment as they use in the management of their own affairs, and in this transaction they had the same interests to subserve as the State, because each is a stockholder, and is required to, to hold the office of Director. In conformation of their judgment, the private stockholders of the company have not only by resolutions unanimously adopted, approved the lease, but have expressed their entire satisfaction with it. I am reluctant to believe that having been thus approved by those who have invested in the company their own hard earned accumulations it can be less satisfactory and beneficial to the State. I deny that this lease was made either hastily or secretly, unless that be called haste and secrecy which is not done in a court house or published in the public press before consummation.

In determining the advisability of a new lease, the matter of first consideration was that the State had issued 6 per cent bonds in the sum of \$300,000—now reduced to \$272,000, and to the payment of these bonds was pledged not only the credit of the State, but its stock in this company. The old lease would expire in September 1901, the bonds of the State mature in 1919, and unless the dividends from the stock were sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, the people of the State must be taxed on their poll and property. The second matter was to exonerate the imperative demand of the people of the State that the entire property of this company, without exemption, should be taxed so that the State, the counties and townships through which it passed should receive an increased revenue; the third matter was that all improvements and betterments placed upon the property should become a part of it and not subject to removal by the lessee as was permitted by the old lease. The old lease on this point required that the lessee should leave the road bed and fixtures in the condition they were in 1871. Imagine the road of 1871 in this advanced age, 1896!

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The University was established under the mandate of the Constitution 106 years ago. It stands at the head of the public school system, and it is the aim of the ambitious student to complete here the education begun in the public school. It should be the pride of every citizen to uphold the University and aid to its utmost the efforts of our citizens to make it the equal of any institution of the kind in this country. Many men who have added lustre and renown to the name of their native State have gained their training here, and I trust, gentlemen, it will be your conscientious duty to endeavor to assist the University in its rapid progress to the realization of the ideal conceived by its founders, and make it what Harvard is to Massachusetts, Yale to Connecticut, and Princeton to New Jersey.

This educational plant, which is the property of the people of the State, and which we, under their Constitution, are in honor bound to maintain, and make more efficient, includes 600 acres of land, 14 buildings, a library of 30,000 volumes, valuable scientific laboratories and apparatus, and about \$100,000 of invested funds, all amounting to about half a million dollars. The whole income of the institution is about \$40,000, being \$20,000 appropriation from the State and \$20,000 derived from fees, tuition and invested funds. The appropriation from the State is smaller than contributed to any similar institution of its class in America, while the number of students is larger than any Southern University. It keeps nearly 200 young men from leaving the State for an education, thus saving North Carolina about \$100,000 annually, and is attracting young men from other States to North Carolina in order to gain an education. The total registration for the present fall term is 325, the largest number in its history, as follows:

Undergraduates	266
Graduates	7
Medical school	35
Law school	18
Summer law school	141
Summer school for teachers	153
Duplicates	540
Total	525

Of these students 65 have free tuition, under the State laws 74 have tuition by private philanthropy. Forty-six of these young men are preparing to teach. Over one third of the students are supporting themselves by money which they have been forced to borrow. One half are the sons of farmers. Over

forty are working their way through college by laboring at every form of honorable labor, from waiting on the table in Commons Hall, to clerking in the village stores. During the past two years the University has loaned nearly \$4,000 from the Deans fund, thereby aiding 51 needy students.

The University is philanthropic, even in its poverty, and seeks to make it possible for any poor worthy boy in North Carolina to get as good an education as rich boys obtain elsewhere. As the heart and head of the public schools it supplies them with teachers and furnishes them with impulse for their improvement. The common school system was born in the University, and its influence has been given to their advancement. The destruction of the University would not add a day and a nail to the term of these schools, while a curtailment of its usefulness would work a detriment to the public school system.

The continuance of the University is a constitutional mandate, and an injury to this institution would be a direct violation of the Constitution. Its needs increase with its growth. Here instructors are needed, a chair of Political Science and Sociology of Mental and Moral Science and of Pharmacy. An accurate system of water works, both for hygienic and sanitary purposes, is badly needed. The library needs repairs and equipment in order to care for the valuable collection now owned by the University.

The University has no war to wage against any except ignorance, and it pays the State a glorious dividend in trained manhood. Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I urge you to personally inspect the work of this great State institution, then I feel satisfied you will be in a position to legislate in its needs. See to it that North Carolina makes no backward steps in this matter. Generous alumni, now residents in other States, have endowed chairs at this institution, moved by the love and veneration they still have for their Alma Mater. Can this great commonwealth of 1,800,000 citizens, in this educational and industrial age be sensible to the cause of higher education, and by their representatives lay hands on this glorious institution? I do not believe it, but on the contrary I feel sure you will take pride in preserving, fostering and transmitting to those who are to come after you this great institution of learning from whose halls so many men have gone forth to occupy and adorn the most distinguished positions in States and nation, and which is doing so much to day to fit and prepare the young men of our State to shed renewed lustre upon her already glorious record.

COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Legislature changed the method of letting the public printing from the contract to that of the lowest bidder. According to the prices for work submitted by the successful competitor, and upon which the printing for two years and more, was let by the Legislature, it was anticipated that a material saving to the State would result. The following comparative statement of the cost of the printing for twenty months under the old method—from April 1, 1893, to 1st of December, 1894—with the twenty months—from 1st of April, 1895, to 1st of December, 1896—under the new method, is by no means encouraging:

Cost of printing from 1st of April, 1893, to 1st of December, 1894	\$35,862.05
Cost of paper furnished by the State on requisition of Public Printer, for same period	9,097.08

Total cost for said period under old method—printing and paper	\$34,959.13
Cost of printing from 1st of April, 1895, to 1st of April, 1896—new method	\$33,469.35
Cost of paper for same period	13,850.41
Total cost of said period under new method	\$47,319.76
To this last, however, should be properly added two payments made on printing account on December 31 and 4th, respectively	3,293.98
But for work done before December 1, 1896. This would make the total cost from 1st of April, 1896, to 1st of December, 1896	50,613.74
Cost of printing from 1st of December, 1894, to 1st of April, 1895 (last work done under old method, including work for the Legislature during its session of 1895)	7,119.34
Cost of paper for same period	1,066.85
	8,208.19

This would make a period of twenty-four months (the last) under the old method, adding the above to the \$34,959.14 makes a total of \$43,167.33. For twenty months as against \$50,613.74 for twenty months under new method, a difference in favor of the old.

If the cost of printing and paper for the four months from December 1, 1896, to April 1, 1897, be no more than for four months above computed—from 1st of December, 1894, to April 1, 1896, viz: \$8,208.19 (we have no reason to expect it to be less), it will make the total cost of printing for the twenty-four months under the present lowest bidder method \$58,060.15, as against the last twenty-four months under the former method of \$43,167.33, or a difference in favor of the former method of \$14,892.82. The above does not include the cost of printing or paper for the Agricultural Department and other institutions which pay for their printing out of funds belonging to them.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The Treasurer's report shows a beautiful condition, there being on hand \$93,353.03 of the public fund and \$35,053.31 of the educational fund. There is an accumulated amount of \$103,740, from the rental of the N. C. R. R., after paying the interest on the new bonds. It constitutes a sinking fund for the payment of interest due July 1st on old

bonds. Guarantee and security companies doing business in this State should be required to deposit and keep on deposit good and sufficient collateral to amply protect the State, and required to relinquish their right of removal of causes from our State to the Federal Courts. The bonded debt is now \$3,360,700. It will require \$325,070 more 4 per cent bonds to take up the remainder of the outstanding bonds. The suit of *Stots vs. S. F. Phillips* is being pushed, judgment having been obtained and action is pending against another surety, supposed to be solvent. There remains \$1,096.64 of the Direct Land Tax in the Treasury. The date for refunding this tax expires March 2, 1897.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

THE EARNINGS OF THE ROAD LAST YEAR.

The Increase Over the Previous Year, and Other Matters of Interest.

The second annual report of the Southern Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1896, has been issued. President Spencer says: "Considering the general depression in business throughout the country, the volume of traffic and the results of operation for the year have been satisfactory." The total earnings for the year were \$19,082,247, an increase over the previous year of \$1,041,274, while the total expenses were \$13,451,447, an increase of \$539,853. The ratio of expenses to earnings showed a decrease of 1.08 per cent. Net earnings were \$5,630,799.49. Among the expenses were the shops erected at Salisbury, N. C., which cost about \$250,000.

In speaking of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, the report says: "As the lease of September 11, 1871, of the North Carolina Railroad to the Richmond and Danville Company would have terminated on September 12, 1901, it was necessary, some time prior to such termination, in order to preserve permanently a proper line through North Carolina, either to obtain a renewal of the lease for a long period, or to arrange in advance for the construction of a new line. Accordingly, on August 16, 1895, a new lease of the property was executed for a term of ninety-nine years from January 1, 1896, and the old lease was annulled from and after December 31, 1895. The rental, under the new lease, is \$266,000 per annum from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1901, and \$286,000 per annum thereafter. In addition to this rental, the Southern Railway Company has agreed to pay taxes upon the property, which has been exempt from taxes under the former lease."

The company has also leased the Georgia Midland Railway, a road which extends from Columbus, Ga., to McDonough, Ga., a distance of 97.88 miles, at a yearly rental of \$49,500. The number of passengers carried was 4,139,473, an increase of 20.76 per cent, while the average receipts per passenger per mile was 2.113 cents; a decrease of 12.14 per cent. The total freight earnings were \$12,055,240.20, an increase of 0.87 per cent, while the average receipts per ton per mile was 0.972 cents, a decrease of 1.22 per cent. The largest amount of freight traffic was carried in October, and there were more passengers in December than in any other month.

The classification of the tonnage moved is interesting. Products of agriculture constitute only 15.18 per cent; animals, and the products of animals, 2.46 per cent; products of mines, 40.31 per cent; products of the forest, 11.09 per cent, and manufactures and miscellaneous, 30.96 per cent.

All show an increase over the previous year, except products of agriculture, which dropped from 1,268,448 tons in '94-'95 to 1,113,811 tons in '95-'96.

The Pacific Railway's Bill.

If the Pacific railway's bill, which the House is to vote on next Monday, means, in effect, that that the government is to borrow, as alleged, \$115,000,000 at 34 per cent, for 50 years to loan to the railways at 2 per cent, and is to subordinate the government's liens to other claims, it would best be voted down. Possibly it does not mean that. What the bill means ought to be made very clear before it is voted for. The President has expressed an intention to foreclose the government's mortgage if a suitable arrangement is not effected by the companies with Congress at the present session. That might not be the worst course to pursue. The pending bill is better for the companies, or they would not be working for it. But the California proposition that the government should acquire possession of the roads and operate them "in the public interest" is absurd. We are not fitted, as a government, to own and run railways without demoralization. Such a scheme is an entering wedge of State socialism and corruption which no conservative citizen can welcome.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TUESDAY IS THE DAY

Governor Russell Will Take the Oath of Office.

CEREMONIES WILL BE VERY SIMPLE

WILL COME UP MONDAY WITH NUMEROUS ESCORT.

No Bands or Military—The Governor Will Deliver an Address—A Reception by the Capitol Club.

Tuesday will witness an unusual event in North Carolina, viz: the inauguration of a Republican Governor, the first to take the oath of office in more than twenty years. This circumstance lends unusual interest to the event from a Republican standpoint. Although the transfer of the executive office and authority of a great State from one political party to another is an event of such moment that it will be regarded with more than passing interest by Republicans throughout the country, the inauguration of Governor Russell will not be attended with those demonstrations that usually give pomp and circumstance to such occasions. There will be no military parade and no inaugural ball. The ceremonies will be of the most plain and unpretentious character, recalling to mind the story of a President of the United States who rode unattended to the capitol steps to be inaugurated. While this example of simplicity will live in tradition while Americans live under existing institutions, it is too severely plain to be commended to imitation by the present generation. So when it is said that the ceremonies by which Governor Russell will be inducted into office will be characterized by simplicity, it is to be understood that here will be such exercises as will comport with the dignity of the chief executive of the State of North Carolina.

According to the programme arranged for the occasion, a committee of the Legislature will go to Wilmington today, leaving Raleigh this morning, to escort the Governor-elect to the State capitol. This committee will consist of Major H. L. Grant and Messrs. T. E. McCaskie and G. H. Smathers, of the Senate, and Messrs. Robert Hancock, J. B. Shulken, R. M. Crumpler, John H. Brainerd and Charles A. Cook, of the House. They will be accompanied by Mr. J. E. Alexander, Private Secretary to the Governor-elect, and Mr. C. T. Bailey, representing a committee of citizens of Raleigh.

The committee, escorting Governor Russell and wife, will leave Wilmington Monday morning, accompanied by a party of friends of the Governor-elect, numbering about thirty persons, including a number of ladies. At Goldsboro they will be joined by Judge Faircloth and wife and other friends. The party will arrive in Raleigh in special Pullman cars attached to the regular train of the Southern Railway at 4 p. m. The entire party will remain in their cars Monday night.

Tuesday morning the Governor-elect and party will take carriages at the Union depot and drive direct to the capitol. They will proceed to the House of Commons hall, where the oath of office will be administered to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor by Judge W. T. Faircloth, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the presence of both branches of the General Assembly.

During the ceremonies, the ladies of the gubernatorial party will occupy seats in the gallery. Immediately after taking the oath of office, Governor Russell will deliver an inaugural address, which is expected to be of some length, in which he will particularly discuss such measures as he deems necessary to bring to the attention of the Legislature.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address and the other ceremonies of the inauguration, the Governor and his friends will again take carriages and drive to the Executive mansion, where luncheon will be served. This will close the exercises of a public character.

In the evening the Capitol Club will tender a reception to the Governor and the party from Wilmington and Goldsboro, to which all the members of the incoming and retiring administrations will be invited. Other guests who will be invited will include leading members of the Legislature of all parties, and many prominent people residing and visiting in the city. The company will include about three hundred and fifty guests. It is expected that the Governor and Mrs. Russell will hold a reception, after which a collation will be served.

The party from Wilmington and Goldsboro will return home at their own pleasure, many of them remaining several days to have a look at the Legislature.

The returns of votes cast for all State officers voted for at the November election will be counted by the General Assembly in joint session at 11 a. m. Tuesday. Immediately after the votes are counted the officers-elect will take the oath of office, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, taking the oath after the others are sworn in.

Domenico Comparetti, the Italian philologist, who has tried to do for the folklore of Italy what the brothers Grimm did for that of Germany, has just been elected a foreign associate of the Paris Academy of Instruction.

New York Clearing-House.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The "New York Financial" says this week's statement issued by the clearing banks of New York City for the week ending January 9 is a most effective argument in favor of an immediate money market than columns of editorial discussion. The enormous increase in deposits and in cash holdings has been equalled only once, and that was for the week ending November 14, 1895, in deposits. The total deposits in clearing banks for the past week were \$253,200 and the gain in cash holdings \$15,017,800. These exceptional gains, needless to say, were the result of the January dividend payments, continued flow of money to this country and the large increase in savings deposits. As there is no outlet for this money the usual winter gold exports have been postponed, the total cash gain appears much larger than during any previous year. The expansion of deposits, unaccompanied by an increase in loans, as is usually the case, also shows clear the source of the accumulation, and the result of the week's operations has been to increase by \$10,704,500 the idle cash in New York banks, bringing the total excess reserve up to \$43,991,450, which is larger than for two years past. It only logical, therefore, to look for a continued low money market and higher rates for foreign exchange, the conditions favoring both circumstances. It was true almost similar causes that the large string loans were made in this market recently, and if money rates should rise higher, as appears probable, some interesting developments may be expected result. The large gains reported for the current week were foreshadowed in the analysis not long since, but the very great increases have surpassed all expectations, and it becomes interesting therefore, to watch how the banks will endeavor to employ some of their surplus funds, and whether Europe will not endeavor to benefit through the opportunity presented.

Dr. Nourse's Lecture.

Dr. Robert Nourse's lecture Friday night on Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was pronounced by many as the best of the star course series. The audience seemed to thoroughly enjoy most of his jokes, because they were new and apt, while his personification of Mr. Hyde was at times thrillingly tragic. Dr. Nourse did not confine himself simply to the well-known story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, but taking this as his text, he preached one of the most forcible sermons ever heard. His description of the growth of the opium habit in our country was appalling.

Editor Settle Dockery, of the Rockingham Index, is in the city for a few days.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 15, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 2, Daily.	
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a.m.
Ar. Fayetteville	11:50 a.m.
Lv. Fayetteville	12:15 p.m.
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	1:27 a.m.
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p.m.
Lv. Climax	2:50 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	3:18 p.m.
Lv. Stokesdale	3:25 p.m.
Ar. Walnut Cove	4:35 p.m.
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:38 p.m.
Lv. Rural Hall	5:10 p.m.
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:35 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 1, Daily.	
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a.m.
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a.m.
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a.m.
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a.m.
Lv. Greensboro	12:10 p.m.
Lv. Climax	12:41 p.m.
Ar. Sanford	2:35 p.m.
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p.m.
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p.m.
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p.m.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p.m.
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 4, Daily.	
Lv. Bennettsville	3:30 a.m.
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a.m.
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a.m.
Lv. Red Springs	10:08 a.m.
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a.m.
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 3, Daily.	
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p.m.
Lv. Hope Mills	4:42 p.m.
Lv. Red Springs	5:00 p.m.
Ar. Maxton	6:08 p.m.
Ar. Maxton	6:17 p.m.
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p.m.

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 16, Mixed.	
Daily, ex. Sun.	
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a.m.
Lv. Climax	8:35 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a.m.
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a.m.
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a.m.
Ar. Madison	11:55 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 15, Mixed.	
Daily, ex. Sun.	
Lv. Madison	12:30 p.m.
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p.m.
Lv. Greensboro	3:20 p.m.
Lv. Climax	4:15 p.m.
Ar. Ramseur	6:00 p.m.

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.—At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.—At Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr.

W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.

A TRIBUNE REPORTER

Among the Statesmen
of North Carolina

WITH THE VIEW OF CATCHING

A BREATH OF INSPIRATION AND
INTRODUCING THEM.

To be Followed Up With Like
Information for the Edification
and Entertainment of Every-
body.

Senator H. L. Grant, of Wayne county, who represents the Ninth District with so much ability, was born in Rhode Island in 1843. When fourteen years old he removed to Connecticut, and four years later enlisted in Company "A," Sixth Connecticut Volunteers as a private, in which capacity he served for some time. When the war ended Senator Grant was holding the position of Major in his regiment.

During the year 1864 Major Grant accompanied an expedition which was sent against Fort Fisher in this State, and afterwards became Provost Marshal both at Wilmington and Goldboro, making this State his home in 1865.

In 1868 he represented his county in the Constitutional Convention, and also received the appointment of postmaster of his city, which he held for nearly sixteen years.

Major Grant is serving his second term in the Senate, having been elected the first time in November, 1894. He is a gentleman of polished manners, fine intellectual powers and a vigilant and faithful representative of his people.

Hon. Charles A. Cook, of Warren county, on the 7th day of October, 1848. After attending the State University at Chapel Hill for about two years he entered the junior class at Princeton, N. J., and was graduated in the summer of 1870. Mr. Cook is by profession a lawyer, having studied under that distinguished lawyer, the Hon. William Eaton, of Warren. Politically Mr. Cook is a Republican, having left the Democratic party in 1882. He is a brainy man, and has held several positions of importance. He was a Republican member of the State Board of Censors in 1887 and 1894, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison as the attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, and held the office for four years, when he was removed by Mr. Cleveland to make room for a civil service reformer.

Senator H. S. Anderson, of the 34th District, is one of the rising young men of the State. He was born in Henderson County, N. C., on the 16th day of June, 1865, and educated at Judson College, Hendersonville and the University of Kentucky. After his graduation he was, for a number of years, engaged in teaching in North and South Carolina, during which time he was a regular contributor to some of the leading newspapers of the country. Some of his articles were extensively quoted and highly commented on. He read law first under the Hon. Wm. D. Mayfield (since State Superintendent), at Greenville, S. C., and afterwards in North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and received from the first a large and lucrative practice, having been retained in some of the most important cases in his section.

In 1892 Senator Anderson was the candidate for the State Senate in the 34th District, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, though he ran far ahead of his ticket, and reduced the normal Democratic majority about one half. In 1894 he declined a re-nomination, but made a vigorous canvass for the fusion candidate, Dr. J. M. Candler, who was elected by a good majority. In 1896, at the urgent solicitation of his Republican friends, he again stood for the office against Mr. Albert Cannon, a gentleman of great wealth and influence, defeating him by a good majority. It was generally conceded that Mr. Anderson was the only man in the district who had any chance of defeating his competitor.

Mr. Anderson, though one of the youngest men in the body to which he belongs, is at once both strong and influential.

Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton, who will retire from the Presidency of the Senate in favor of Lieutenant Governor-elect Reynolds on Tuesday next, is a native of Allegheny county. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and was a law student under the Hon. Kemp P. Battle. He secured his license in June, 1880, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in his own and co-terminous counties. He has served three times in the House, and in 1888 was elected without any opposition. In 1891 Mr. Doughton was elected Speaker of the House, over which he presided with dignity and impartiality. As a parliamentarian he has but few equals and superiors. In 1892 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and by virtue of his office has since presided over the Senate.

Governor Doughton is a most amiable and cultivated gentleman, and there will be no regret that his retirement is more than upon that of a Democrat.

Mr. B. Freeman, the hand-efficient Representative of

Henderson county, is 47 years old. He is a typical mountain man and has large experience in stock raising and agricultural pursuits. The cultivation of grasses and growing of fruit are with him a specialty.

Col. Freeman is the man who built the stairway to the famous Chimney Rock, and has been instrumental in developing that grand and picturesque section of the country, perhaps to a greater extent than any other man. He is very aggressive in anything he undertakes, and has been very active in politics, but until the late campaign would never allow his name to be mentioned in connection with any office.

He is now the president of the "Chimney Rock Improvement Company," and those who know him best implicitly believe that if he lives he will succeed in originating the Bald Mountain and Chimney Rock section to the notice of the entire world, and make it the most desirable place within the confines of the "Land of the Sky."

Col. Freeman is a gentleman of tremendous energy and push, and will leave his impress upon any enterprise that he may undertake. He is facetiously termed by some of his friends a hay-seeder and by others a sinner. Henderson made no mistake when she sent Jerome B. Freeman to represent her.

Senator R. H. W. Barker, of Lincoln county, is a Populist, and is possessed of intellectuality and great force of character. He was formerly a successful merchant of Huntersville, in Mecklenburg county, but gave up that business to go into that of farming and stock raising, in both of which he has been eminently successful. He was born in Ireland county on the 31st day of August, 1814, and is now in his 83rd year. His district comprises the counties of Alexander, Wilkes, Lincoln and Catawba, which he carried over his Democratic competitor, Mr. Self, an eminent lawyer, by the unprecedentedly large majority of 1,400. Col. Barker is a sincere believer in the great truths of religion, and is a prominent member of the Methodist church. His father was a distinguished divine of that communion, and his mother is the rector of an Episcopal church on Long Island, New York.

Col. Barker is one of the Populists who believe in Senator Pritchard's ability and sincerity, and hence will support him for the Senate of the United States.

The people have in him an able and conscientious public servant.

RALEIGH NEWS.

Hon. Lee Overman, of Salisbury, is in the city.

Mr. Henry Lowry returned yesterday from Norfolk.

Mr. Settle Dockery, of Rockingham, came in Saturday afternoon.

Prof. Nye, "the celebrated optician," is at the Park.

Mr. C. T. Bailey passes his Sabbath at Warrenton.

District Attorney Aycock has left for the east.

Congressman Fowler returned home yesterday.

Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest, spent Saturday in the city.

Senator A. M. Scales, of Greensboro, went to Wilmington for a day.

Mr. Robert Lawrence and Mr. A. B. Cannady have returned to Wake Forest.

Miss Lizzie Terrell has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Robt. Lindsay, in Durham.

Mr. James T. LeGrand, who is so pleasantly remembered in Raleigh, arrived Saturday.

Constable George Allen, of Barton's Creek township, was in the city on business yesterday.

Marshal O. J. Carroll returned from a business trip to the eastern part of the State.

W. B. Ellis, a tobacco manufacturer of Winston, is in the city.

Col. H. A. London, of the Chatham Record, is in the city.

Mr. A. A. Holton, a leading Republican of Guilford county, spent several days in the city. He promised THE TRIBUNE a good list of subscribers at High Point.

Secretary of State C. M. Cooke and son, Mr. F. K. Cooke, came in from Louisiana yesterday. Capt. Cooke is still suffering with his arm, though it is some better.

Among the arrivals at the Park are Albert C. Diggs, Richmond; Eugene Cowell, New Jersey; W. H. Platt, Philadelphia; T. B. Waddell, Richmond; Edward Seibels, Columbia, S. C.; W. T. Hughes, Louisiana; and evangelist W. P. Fife.

Mr. Jacob S. Allen is erecting five cottages for Mr. A. B. Forest, on East Park street.

Mr. Harry Pool has accepted a position in Mr. S. C. Pool's shoe store.

The State Library is open at night during the session of the Legislature. Raleigh people should avail themselves of this privilege.

Mr. Robert Leach has moved and is now occupying the residence on the corner of Eenton and McDowell streets.

No depositions were taken yesterday in the Broughton-Young contest. It promises to be weeks before all the evidence is in.

Mr. C. T. Bailey has resigned the position as chairman of the citizen's committee on the Governor's inauguration, and Major J. B. Hill will act as chairman.

Mr. Nat. Franks, of Swift Creek township, has suffered quite a loss. Friday morning he killed seven fine hogs, and that night some rogue relieved him of all the flock but one and some of the other parts. One of Mr. Franks' farm hands, suspected of the theft, has fled to parts unknown.

There will be an important meeting of the Trustees of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution Monday evening at 7:30. The Trustees are Messrs. B. F. Montague, I. N. Proctor, J. R. Williams, C. F. Messerve, Hugh Morton, J. A. Briggs and Dr. H. C. Herring. This meeting will be of especial moment since it will be the first of the year.

STRIKE FOR FREEDOM

Nineteen Populist Legislators Refuse to be Muzzled.

WALKED OUT OF THE PARTY CAUCUS

ELECTION OF PRITCHARD IS NO LONGER IN DOUBT.

Butler's Rod of Iron Broken—Pritchard Populists Proclaim Their Independence and Assert Their Rights.

The senatorial question is closed. Senator Pritchard will be his own successor. There has been no room for doubt upon that score since ten o'clock Friday night. At that hour nineteen Populists—seven Senators and twelve Representatives—walked out of the party caucus in the Senate chamber and organized a protesting body in the hall of the House of Commons.

The procession that marched across the rotunda of the capitol was composed of the following:

Senators—Baker of Lincoln, Hardison of Carteret, McCaskie of Martin, Parker of Randolph, Wakefield of Caldwell, Cannon of Brunswick, Newsom of Hertford.

Representatives—Early of Bertie, Rountree of Gates, Bobbitt of Pamlico, Yarborough of Caswell, Hodges of Beaufort, Brown of Jones, Parker of Perquimans, White of Randolph, Abernethy of Lincoln, Bryan of Chatham, Harris of Hyde, Fagan of Martin.

The bolt left Butler with a majority of his party in the Legislature at his back, but it broke his power to control the election of Senator. The rod of iron with which the Populist autocrat had ruled his party was snapped in twain like a frail reed, and nineteen duly accredited Senators and Representatives of the State of North Carolina were by the simple act of walking through a door proclaimed free men.

The protesting members immediately organized in the House and adopted a resolution embodying their grievances in the following statement:

"The following members of the Senate and House of Representatives in conference assembled desire to say by resolution that we enter our solemn protest against the high-handed method of gag rule perpetrated upon us by a majority of the Populist caucus upon Friday night, the 8th inst., and after having listened on our part with great patience to the views of the majority faction, acceding them one and two hours for each speaker without protest or murmuring, when we asked to have time to discuss our side of the question we were unceremoniously told by the majority that we could have but ten minutes each; that after we had appealed to the leaders and members of the majority faction to give us time for a free and fair discussion of the Senatorial question and time to hear from our constituents upon this important question, they absolutely refused to consider the question at any other time and so cut off the discussion by unfair filibustering tactics. Therefore,

"Resolved, That we inform our brethren who compose the other faction, that when they discuss the co-operation of this faction, they must assure us by resolution that they are willing to accord to us a free and fair discussion at some future time to be agreed upon by both factions. Then and not until then will we consent to sit together."

This statement was signed by the following members of the Legislature: T. E. McCaskie, chairman; J. H. Parker, of Perquimans; H. F. Brown, L. A. Abernethy, John G. Harris, C. J. Yarborough, T. H. Rountree, E. F. Wakefield, R. H. W. Barker, J. J. White, H. E. Hodges, George H. Cannon, C. M. Bobbitt, J. E. Bryan, J. M. Early, D. Reid Parker, John F. Newsom, C. C. Fagan, G. L. Hardison.

The story as told by the bolters was that they were denied the right of free speech in the regular Populist caucus. This appears specifically in the foregoing statement, which is a formal protest against gag rule.

There was another side to the story, of course. Chairman Ayer declared most emphatically that there was no attempt to repress free speech. He asserted that there was a plain understanding between the followers of Senator Butler and the supporters of Senator Pritchard in regard to the time to be allowed for discussion upon both sides. But at this point the stories do not tally. There was some discussion, but all the speakers were members of the State Central Committee, members of the caucus not participating.

Two or three resolutions were offered, attempting to pledge the members of the caucus to vote against Pritchard, and pending one of the resolutions the nineteen bolters walked out.

Thirty-eight members remained in the caucus. This is the list: Move, Roberson, Shaw, Merritt, Walker, Patterson, Alexander, Clark, Mitchell, Maxwell, Utley, Butler, Geddie, Atwater, Earnhardt, Whitener, Schulken, Barrow, King, Hauser, Chapman, Morton, Foster, Johnson, Price, Person, Drew, Ward, Dixon, Craven, Holmes, McBride, Pegason, Crumpler, Telirell, E. T. Person, Lyon, J. A. Reynolds.

When the thirty-eight were left to themselves, thirty-six of them voted for a resolution declaring that they would not vote for Pritchard. Another pledged the caucus to vote against any Democrat.

Mr. H. S. Leard, the popular general freight and passenger agent for the S. A. L., has moved his office to the old Tucker building, corner of Fayetteville and Martin streets.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry Goods Prices.

Second Floor. Monday, January 11th.

Second Floor. Saturday, January 16th.

Second Floor. Great Piece Sale.

Second Floor. Short Length and Odd Piece Sale.

Second Floor. For one week bargain-seekers will have the greatest opportunity of their lives to secure

Second Floor. Short Lengths of Carpeting, Mattings and odd pairs of Lace, Chenille and Tapestry Cur-

Second Floor. tains; odd pairs Lace Curtains, one and two pairs of a kind; one and two pairs Chenille Cur-

Second Floor. tains; one and two pairs Tapestry Curtains, all new—the ends of lines

Second Floor. we want to clean up. Carpets in velvets, Mo-

Second Floor. quetts, Brussels, Tape-

Second Floor. tries and Ingrains, China

Second Floor. Japan Mattings—all measured and marked in plain figures. You can do your own shopping.

Second Floor. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry Goods Prices.

Men's Furnishings. Largest Stock, Correct Styles, Lowest Prices.

Men's Furnishings. Everything a man needs in furnishings is found in this big department, and never before have we been able to show such a complete and up-to-date assortment of everything new—everything correct—every price the lowest.

Men's Furnishings. Collars and Cuffs. Anchor Brand Collars and Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Garters, Suspenders, etc.

Men's Furnishings. Underwear of every description. An early inspection is invited.

Men's Furnishings. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry Goods Prices.

Underwear. Wool Underwear For Men.

Underwear. No house in the country carries a more complete and select line of Wool Underwear for men than we, and this season we have exceeded ourselves.

Underwear. All kinds of Wool Underwear in both natural and white in light, medium and heavy weights, and at the lowest prices. Special attention has been given to Underwear. Suits and extra sizes, and we can fit the smallest or largest man. We invite your careful inspection of our Wool Underwear.

Underwear. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry Goods Prices.

Shoes. Men's Shoes!

Shoes. Men's Shoes!

Shoes. This department of this big store is always crowded with the very best Shoe Leather. At no season of the year will you find a more complete and up-to-date stock of Men's Shoes than at the present. Any style Shoes and any Leather you want we have.

Shoes. Johnston and Murphy. This celebrated make of Shoes has been tested by us for years and never found wanting. "We guarantee every pair."

Shoes. Bay State Shoe Co. are our other lines of Men's Shoes; and when you buy a pair of either one, you have spent your money well. Remember you run no risk in buying from us.

Shoes. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry Goods Prices.

Hats. The joys and pleasures of the Holidays have come and gone. Let us turn your thoughts to Hats. Things made necessary by the season.

Hats. We Tell a Tale today of Hats—a tale of Hats that are good—Hats that are correct in style—Hats that fit the head—Hats that will always wear your money's worth—Hats made by MILLER and Hats made by the celebrated firm of JOHN R. STETSON & CO.

Hats. Any style Hat you want we have, and at the lowest price for Hats, quality shown by any house in the South.

Hats. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry Goods Prices.

Hats. The joys and pleasures of the Holidays have come and gone. Let us turn your thoughts to Hats. Things made necessary by the season.

Hats. We Tell a Tale today of Hats—a tale of Hats that are good—Hats that are correct in style—Hats that fit the head—Hats that will always wear your money's worth—Hats made by MILLER and Hats made by the celebrated firm of JOHN R. STETSON & CO.

Hats. Any style Hat you want we have, and at the lowest price for Hats, quality shown by any house in the South.

Hats. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry Goods Prices.

Hats. The joys and pleasures of the Holidays have come and gone. Let us turn your thoughts to Hats. Things made necessary by the season.

Hats. We Tell a Tale today of Hats—a tale of Hats that are good—Hats that are correct in style—Hats that fit the head—Hats that will always wear your money's worth—Hats made by MILLER and Hats made by the celebrated firm of JOHN R. STETSON & CO.

Hats. Any style Hat you want we have, and at the lowest price for Hats, quality shown by any house in the South.

Hats. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

The Missionary Mass Meeting.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there will be a mass meeting of the women's missionary societies of the different denominations in the First Baptist church. The topic for discussion will be "Woman and the mission field." Papers will be read and talks made by members of the different societies on the several features of this work. It is hoped that all the ladies interested in missions will be present.

The recently appointed Japanese Charge d'Affaires accredited to Paris, brought with him, as a gift from the Emperor of Japan to President Faure, the insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum. They were presented to the President with all due ceremony in the Elysee Palace the day after the Charge d'Affaires arrived.

Mr. John W. Flanagan, of Graham, known to fame and the traveling public as Ramrod, spent the week in town. He announced himself privately as a candidate for Senator, but withdrew his candidacy when his son was elected a page in the House.

Inauguration Requisites

—AT—

S. & D. BERWANGER'S,
One-Price Clothiers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

In fifteen minutes you can be fitted up to attend the Inaugural Reception this week in all its most Fashionable Requirements, from a Dress Bow to a Full Dress Suit.

OUR LIST:

Full Dress Suits, silk-lined throughout, - - - \$30.00
Separate Trousers, to match any coat or vest, \$5 to \$7.50
Dress Shirts, wide and long bosom, - - - \$1 to \$1.50
Silk Handkerchiefs, - - - 25c. to \$1.25
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, - - - 25c. and 50c.
Latest in Full Dress Bows and Ties.
Kid Gloves in all the latest shades, - - - \$1.25 to \$2.50
Latest Shapes in Collars and Cuffs.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE IS A BIG SUCCESS.

You are buying the choicest creations in Suits and Overcoats at Manufacturers' prices, to close out our enormous stock of winter goods.

In this Special Sale of 15 per cent. discount is included all the separate Trousers, Boys' Long and Short Pants, Suits, Jersey Jackets, all Underwear and everything pertaining to winter goods.

This is your Great Opportunity of the Season to buy goods at manufacturers' prices for reliable qualities only.

S. & D. Berwanger,

One-Price Clothiers.



WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.

We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.

Prompt Delivery. Drop a Postal for our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB.

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.
Phone 19. 105 and 107 West Martin Street.



J. D. CARROLL,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

LIQUOR DEALER

Choice Wines, Cigars, Beer on Draught or in Bottles, Everything in Something to Eat or Drink, at rock-bottom prices to the trade.

The Great White Enamel Line,

The World's Finest and Best.

Catalogues sent upon application to

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Hardware,

Housefurnishing Goods,

Paints, Oils, Glass.

I also have a branch store on East Hargett street, near the Soldiers' Home, where can be found at all hours, day or night, Pure Wines, Liquors and Cigars, the best the market affords.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.
OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.50
Three Months 1.50
One Month 50
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

The Only Paper in the State taking the full Southern Associated Press Dispatches.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1897.

THE TRIBUNE'S BOW.

It is customary, and it is altogether right, upon the issuance of a party newspaper, to give to the general public an outline of its policy.

THE TRIBUNE will be Republican and will undertake, as the occasion arises, to discuss—fairly, honestly and firmly—the doctrines the party stands for.

The general reader, however, is so well informed in this day and age of newspaper literature that it seems to us superfluous to go into detail.

There are two great issues upon which the late Presidential campaign was fought—Protective Tariff and Sound Money.

The St. Louis platform definitely defines the Republican party's position, and upon that platform Republicans stand. The manner of discussing the tenets therein, as well as other questions as they arise, will be treated according to our understanding and interpretation and for the best enlightenment of the American people.

The day has gone by when the term "Radicalism" frightens anybody. If it once had a use in politics, its usefulness has long since been destroyed in that sense of offensiveness which characterized its use. It is now but a by-word, to be used to recall prejudices and to arouse traditional hatreds.

Phases of the old issues, as well as new ones, have arisen which have, to some extent, battered down the old walls, and upon their ruins are building new structures.

The Republican party received but a very slight shock in the political earthquake that rent the Democratic party in twain. That party was held intact by the strong and impregnable fortress of principles so long maintained and defended that its lines were not broken, and the victory won was but the result of a great battle of principles. Bryanism stood for free silver, free trade, socialism and sectionalism; for State ownership of methods of transportation; of telegraph and telephone lines; for interference with the right of free contract, and for the packing of the Supreme Court for the purpose of carrying out Bryan's program and declaring it constitutional. Republicanism opposed all these dangerous isms and irrational schemes, and the American people, by a vote of 7,122,724 as against 6,494,857, declared against Bryan-Democracy and in favor of the Republican party.

The Republican party is in perfect line and in uninterrupted harmony, while the Democratic party is leaderless and disrupted, discouraged and can look to nothing to keep its scattering forces within bounds of control except what Bryan's individuality and wild schemes are able to accomplish.

The Republican party is in power and the responsibility, in consequence that much greater. It has four years lease of power, and if we are wise in legislation and advocacy of the principles as promulgated by its party leaders, we feel confident that the breach that now exists in the Democratic party will never be closed up. The disintegration is final. Times and conditions have changed from what they were a few years ago, and thinking and far-seeing men of this Nation are getting closer and closer together, while the great masses

are every day better understanding the issues that divide the two great parties.

These two parties must control in this country—one or the other.

There will always be visionary men, impracticable in National affairs, found at the head of other parties which spring up from time to time, advocating impracticable schemes, and yet factors in politics not to be wholly ignored or tabooed.

These align themselves with that party that best represents their peculiar doctrines, but in the end it will be as it always has been, one or the other of the great parties will be practically in control of the government.

Hence THE TRIBUNE is launched as a Republican daily paper which will hew close to the line chalked out by its platform builders—men selected by the wisdom of the masses of the Republican party.

There are extremes and extremists in all parties. A dignified, conservative course is always the safest, though there are times when it becomes necessary to use extreme remedies to cure great evils; but while THE TRIBUNE will be found as "straight as a string" and "four square," it will endeavor to discuss matters in a manner not offensive.

We respect an honest Populist or an honest Democrat. They have a right to their doctrines. We have the same right to what we believe. We accord each that right, and we must be accorded the same right.

We despise personal journalism, and shall avoid it if possible. But, if it be necessary to fight with the weapons the other fellow selects, then "Greek meets Greek" for all the term stands for.

We recognize, in common with the leading Republicans of the State, a necessity for a Republican State organ. It is phenomenal in politics that the Republicans in North Carolina are so well organized and so successful without the aid of a daily newspaper. The Democratic party is represented in the State by twenty daily papers, and yet the Republicans have been successful and won a great victory. The province of THE TRIBUNE will be to keep in line this army of 154,000 Republicans, ready and equipped for the battle in 1898.

It is altogether unnecessary for us to say THE TRIBUNE is here to stay. This is no sudden, impulsive movement. Three practical printers and experienced newspaper men have had the project under advisement for several months. Almost every leading Republican in the State has been consulted, and with few exceptions (pessimists) has given substantial encouragement. They recognize the need of a State Republican paper—a sentinel on the watch-tower—and the hearty good will which has greeted the promoters everywhere in the State gives assurance of the success of the enterprise.

The paper will contain the Southern Associated Press dispatches. It will have full and complete reports of the Legislature, while its city department will be under the management of well-known, reliable and able reporters.

As soon as practicable, we shall have established special telegraphic correspondence with the leading cities of the State.

We shall make a specialty of the market reports—foreign and domestic.

In a word, THE TRIBUNE will be a first-class newspaper—up to date in every department.

We have been compelled to begin the publication of THE TRIBUNE before receiving our type-setting machines. They will be in place, however, by the 20th inst.

Our newspaper press, just purchased, will not arrive in time, but through the courtesy of Barnes Brothers we have been tendered the use of their press, acourtesy we highly appreciate.

To establish and issue a great daily newspaper is a "big contract." It is not done on the order of "Presto, change!" and when it is done on limited time the train must make more than a mile a minute if it gets there; but here we are, and with the best bow at our command we greet you and wish you a happy, prosperous New Year.

NOT A PIRATE.

THE TRIBUNE is a candidate for your favor. We hope our first appearance is not disappointing. Like old wine, it will improve with age.

We recognize the need of a Republican newspaper in North Carolina, not only for the well-being of the party but for the good of journalism. That THE TRIBUNE will be a prominent factor in newspaperdom of the State goes without saying.

We expect criticism. We invite it if it be just. If unjust will treat it with contempt, as it will deserve.

We recognize that there are able edited newspapers in the State—at the head of which are professional editors and men of newspaper experience.

We hope our editorial relations with the fraternity will prove pleasant, and that the contentions necessary to the maintenance of principles will be conducted from a high standpoint, rather than from a low political plane.

Falsehoods, misrepresentations, garbled utterances and vituperation, and other unjournalistic and unprofessional methods, often resorted to to maintain an argument, are thin veils, and the Argus eye of the public quickly penetrates it and discloses the rottenness within.

THE TRIBUNE is not a Pirate on the high seas of journalism, but a steady sea-going sailer that has no fear in plowing the high rolling waves, for its rudder is made of the best material and its rigging is of the staunchest and its armament first-class ordnance manned by "able seamen" and "unerring gunners;" and though the pilot may not be thoroughly acquainted with the channel or trade-winds, he hopes to keep off the rocks.

SENATOR J. C. PRITCHARD.

If the Democrats would keep their pestiferous noses and frothy mouths out of the business (senatorial contest) we believe it could be managed all right. But whenever and wherever they put in, there is some botheration on account of the offensive results.—*Caucasian*.

But it appears that the Democrats are not disposed to "keep their pestiferous noses and frothy mouths out of the business," but on the contrary are actively engaged in shaping a policy for our Populist friends. Their organs all over the State express surprise that patriotic Populists can support Jeter C. Pritchard, whom they are lustily denouncing as a McKinley gold-bug. They refuse to believe in the Senator's friendly declaration for silver, and insist that he has changed front only to secure a seat in the United States Senate.

The columns of these organs teem with misrepresentations as to the true position of the Senator upon this question, and we regret to see that even our esteemed contemporary, the *Caucasian*, is not denouncing these "pestiferous and frothy" declarations with that vigor of which it is capable.

The Senator changed front on the financial question? Indeed! When? Where? In the last session of Congress he repeatedly demonstrated his friendliness to the white metal by voting for free silver legislation. At the St. Louis Convention he voted for the Teller resolution, and urged upon that body the policy and justice of incorporating in the platform a plank friendly to silver. The Convention declared against the free coinage of silver, but also declared it to be the policy of the party to leave no stone unturned to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement.

It was a disappointment to Senator Pritchard, as it was to many other Republicans that a more explicit declaration was not made; but Senator Pritchard was loyal to his party, and like Wolcott, Carter, and scores of other true Republicans and devoted adherents to the cause of silver, refused to bolt, firmly convinced as they were that they could accomplish more for the cause of silver by battling for it in the ranks of the party than to go over to a false and hypocritical Democracy, or organize a bolt that could only end in disastrous failure and defeat.

The State campaign opened at Hendersonville, N. C. The Senator was confronted by an embarrassing situation. The Democracy, in the

last throes of political death, seized upon the silver plank of the Populists, and with "pestiferous and frothy declarations" swore eternal devotion to the cause, which, when in power, they had so falsely and cruelly stabbed.

A Populist, W. J. Bryan, had been nominated at Chicago and endorsed after a desperate fight at St. Louis by the Populists.

There was a strong silver sentiment among Republicans all over the State, but the overwhelming sentiment in the party was to stand loyally by the party platform. Senator Pritchard's position was well known, and as the unanimous choice of the party in the State, made so by the action of the Republican State Convention in May, his utterances upon the financial question were looked forward to with intense interest.

In a ringing speech before the audience of six thousand people he expressed himself as follows:

"Some one may be anxious to know what I have to say with regard to the silver question. My reply is, that I have redeemed every pledge made to the people of North Carolina in reference to silver. I was elected to the Senate by a legislature composed of men who favored free coinage, and I was instructed to vote in favor of silver, and on every occasion which presented itself to me I have complied with that request to the letter. * * * The Republican party in its platform pledges its best efforts to secure an international agreement by which the free coinage of silver may be established. This pledge is worth more than all the pledges that the Democrats have ever made in regard to silver. * * * It will evidently be the policy of our Democratic friends to endeavor to create the impression that the Republican platform declares against the use of silver as standard money. It does no such thing. * * * I believe the Republican party will faithfully carry out its pledges to secure the coinage of silver by international agreement, as it has never yet failed to redeem the pledges made to the people on any question. * * * I for one am not willing to repudiate the wisdom and integrity of the Republican party because Democracy sinking under the weight of its own mistakes grasps wildly at the silver while clinging to its oft exploded free trade policy. * * * I have given this matter much thought and deliberation, and I believe that Republican international bimetalism coupled with protection is better than the Democratic declaration for free silver coupled with free trade. * * * The demand for money under Republican prosperous times has always been of such a nature as to compel the steady increase of the circulating medium; and in the future as in the past the Republican party will be found ready and willing to respond to the needs and wants of our people as we advance in our material development.

Can our Populist friends read in these lines any unfriendly declarations against silver? Can our "pestiferous and frothy" Democratic organs point to a line or syllable from Senator Pritchard written or uttered during the campaign in advocacy of the gold standard exclusively? Where the Senator stood at the opening of the State campaign upon this great question, he stands today. When the cause of silver is presented in the Senate of the United States he will, as he has always done, demonstrate his friendliness to the cause of the white metal. His voice and his vote will be given it, but it must come up as an independent proposition and upon its own merits.

With an enormous deficit in the treasury, depression of business interests, financial distrusts and anxiety, it would be stupendous folly for a Senator to vote for silver as a mere rider to an appropriation or tariff bill.

The most ardent friends of silver, men like Teller, Jones and Cannon, have declared that they will not prevent remedial legislation by such a course. Will our Populist friends demand of Senator Pritchard that he go further than the great leaders of the silver forces say they will go? Or will they not rather be satisfied to return to the United States States Senate J. C. Pritchard who will, in the future, as he has in the past, bravely and loyally stand by the pledges he has made to the people of North Carolina?

Or will they seek an alliance with the "pestiferous and frothy" Democracy of North Carolina and send some broken down Democrat or Republican politician whose profession to the cause of silver has been a case of "death-bed" repentance?

The re-election of Pritchard means the death-knell of the Democracy of North Carolina. His defeat ends the co-operative measures in North Carolina. This is the record; these are the plain, unvarnished facts, and Senator Pritchard stands today as he stood before the campaign opened; stands today where he stood when he opened the State campaign and sounded the political key-note that gave the Republican party the State of North Carolina.

BUTLER—PRITCHARD.

A great deal of abuse has been heaped upon Senator Butler's head—enough to crush ordinary heads into pulp, but the Senator's head has proven abuse-proof, apparently—from Tom Watson and Sam Jones down to the humblest Republican or Populist laymen—and after all, the Senator has had an important part to play, and whether he has played it well enough to elicit the applause of the "gallery gods," he has at least made the same hit the actor, who represents the villain's part in the play, makes when he is hissed—he knows he is playing his part well.

The question is, can any good come out of this political Nazareth? We say there can and will.

Looking over the files of the *Charlotte Observer* we find the following language in the report of Senator Butler's speech of acceptance of the position he now fills. The date of the paper, January 16th, 1895, lacking a few days of two years from present date:

"He (Senator Butler) favored continuing this co-operative fight in order to prove to the Republicans that the Populists were not acting selfishly when they claimed the long term in this fight, for the next time, he said, we will give it to a Republican. It is patriotic to take this position. He eulogized his associate—Pritchard."

This was Senator Butler's position then, and when it comes to the test, we believe he will be found occupying the same position. For we ask, in all candor, what has occurred since he uttered the above words and the present time to change his mind? There were no conditions—"for the next term we will give it to a Republican," and his eulogy of Senator Pritchard committed him to that gentleman.

In another place in this paper we have clearly shown Mr. Pritchard's consistency as to silver. With this record even Senator Butler must find it extremely difficult to find a break; therefore, we argue that Senator Butler ought not to be a disappointed man when Jeter C. Pritchard is made U. S. Senator to succeed himself.

SAM JONES is cruel enough to say that Bryan's Atlanta lecture would not sell for ten cents a hundred copies.

It is curious that so much is said about Senator Butler in connection with the Senatorship, and yet the Senator don't seem to have a candidate. Senator Pritchard is playing a lone hand.

It is well to remark in passing that Jeter C. Pritchard is the only caucus candidate for U. S. Senator. The Democrats will doubtless compliment some, ambitious gentleman, but his candidacy will be purely complimentary.

IF ANYBODY ever had a doubt of the honesty of honest Populists, that doubt must have been entirely dispelled after the action of the bolting Populists at the Populist caucus Friday night, when twenty-two—all Pritchard men—walked out and openly declared in favor of Jeter C. Pritchard for U. S. Senate.

THE present session of the Legislature will be sixty days of waiting and watching with our Democratic friends. There is nothing they can do, as a leading Democratic member of the House has said, "except to vote for all the 'good' legislation proposed and vote against all the 'bad.' No Democratic measure can be put through at this session, and none will be brought forward.

THOSE BRIBERY RESOLUTIONS.

Saturday morning Senator Atwater, of Chatham, introduced in the Senate a resolution to inquire into and investigate the charges of bribery and corruption relative to the election of United States Senator.

His resolution was unanimously passed, and sent to the House without engrossment and without opposition.

It is needless to say that Mr. Atwater is one of the Populists who opposes the election of Senator Pritchard. Beaten at the caucus last night before, they play this card the last they hold.

It is a piece of political trickery that will die abominable, as there is even a shadow of a prop to hold it up. The only charges ever made against those appearing in Democratic newspapers, which have been howling continuously about Mark Hanna money and purchasable Populists.

Neither Populists nor Republicans regard the charges as worthy of notice, but as it is made public for the purpose of prejudicing the general public, Republicans and those Populists who bolted Mr. Atwater's caucus invite the fullest investigation, and will push it to a finish.

They will see to it that this action will not delay the election of United States Senator.

It is a desperate move of a defeated faction, and carries out the threat that before Pritchard shall be elected they will prevent the election of any one.

Delay is now their game. Mr. Atwater makes the charges, we venture to say, upon the advice of those higher in authority; but whether this be true or not it is a desperate venture in the dark, for there has been no money used to influence man's vote, and they have no evidence of such, except the insubstantial howling of the Democratic press.

Certainly it is not only an insult to those Populists who walked out of the caucus from under Mr. Butler's whip-lash, but slanderous to the extreme.

AS TO JUDGE EWART.

Senator Butler—"I cannot say whether the Senatorial matter will be settled tonight or not."

It was settled all the same.

STILL HARPING ON EWART.

Judge Ewart says that Pritchard will, at the proper time, come out for free silver, and thus make his election sure. Now nobody knows better than Ewart that Pritchard declared himself against free silver in the last campaign, and that he stood upon, and declared himself in favor of, the St. Louis platform. And Ewart knows that Pritchard will not stultify himself by going back upon his own words so recently spoken. In plain English, Hamilton Gladstone Ewart is doing all in his power to plump a knife into Pritchard by saying that he will do something which it would be dishonorable for him to do.—*Asheville Citizen*.

If Mr. Henry Hardstone Kerr reads the newspapers, and we presume he does, he has now been informed that the foreshadowing of Judge Ewart was altogether in line with the facts. That is how the Judge knifes his friend, Senator Pritchard, and the Senator has not stultified himself in the least. For the edification and information of Mr. Kerr, the present editor of the *Citizen*, he should read an editorial in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, which will enlighten him upon the matter of the Senator's silver record, and he is capable of understanding facts he will, certainly, be better informed than when he penned the above paragraph.

SENSIBLE, BROTHER.

We are believers in the will of the people having full and fair expression at all times. Republicans and Populists shall govern the State. We hope the few Democrats in the Legislature will make no effort to obstruct them.—*Observer*.

Sensible, Brother Caldwell, but if the same style of Democrats are in this Legislature that were in the last, at least one half of them will not know how to do anything but obstruct. And you know some of them.—*People's Paper*.

Time will tell which of the brothers is right in his "hopes" and "prognostications." We are inclined to back Bro. Green, for there are so few Democrats in the Legislature of Bro. Caldwell's style.

Who says the hard times are not productive of good? A news item says: "The hard times have closed up about 1,000 saloons in

WE GOT THERE AT

The trials, the troubles, and the fun waiting out the initial great daily newspaper mountain high threatened a night or in other words biting off more than For twenty hours two set type as they neared. It was a re-type-setting piece was full of good body seemed to each taking a personal enjoying the novelty a Republican daily Raleigh, North Carolina. The editors and to, and made the white paper would have charming engineer who runs his minute and thinks her go two.

It gives the man pleasure to acknowledge and industry of printers in making it the paper this under the circumstances to have achieved hearty interest in getting there, Eli.

LECTURE

Nothing, in our view, is as fallacious as whether W. J. Bryan is a Democratic candidate or is really a great the highest position place him in—the tion any party can. If not great—great day.

Suddenly, like a rocket, Mr. Bryan above all others, attacked the political was not equal to occupied soon proved he maintained him the campaign is and for which credit and high where the man up, but like man greatness thrust a great mistake—life.

Apologies his success his descent was accepted the ment, or hired or trum lecturer. Presidential can hired lecturer was tance can be con

Speaking of Atlanta, the Atlanta Democratic paper "Mr. Bryan, right to sell the been conferred on to a theatrical m too much like tributes to the pe ly differing from man who takes the been thrown at him and sympathize tioners them bidder—for w required prestige h have been a dra turer.

"Mr. Bryan, t and citizen, wou fied in followi he thought w financial welw defeated repres legislative move to bring the dig into disrepute of a growing publi the hiring of tors. Bryan, t servant, should graded into Bry ling of mercen is an incident gression that is American digni

"The whole s inception, has as a public citi to come up to ellence that h him by the p eliminates him connection with ment."

Bob Fitzsimmons Jim Corbett for a side bet of \$5,000 March 17th.

That was the goes, that the destructive and frogs. W St. Patrick wip the earth, on h

"isers?"

WE GOT THERE ALL THE SAME.

The trials, the troubles, the vexations, and the fun with it all, in getting out the initial number of a great daily newspaper were piled up mountain high last night and threatened a mighty "land slide"—or in other words we came very near hitting off more than we could chew. For twenty hours twelve compositors set type as they never set type before. It was a regular hurly-burly type-setting picnic, but everybody was full of good humor and nobody seemed to tire in well-doing, each taking a personal interest and enjoying the novelty of getting up a Republican daily newspaper in Raleigh, North Carolina.

The editors and reporters buckled to, and made the Faber skim over the white paper with a speed that would have charmed a railroad engineer who runs his engine a mile a minute and thinks he could make her go two.

It gives the managing editor great pleasure to acknowledge the interest and industry of printers and reporters in making it possible to issue the paper this morning—a feat, under the circumstances, impossible to have achieved, except for the hearty interest everybody took in getting there, Eli.

LECTURER BRYAN.

Nothing, in our opinion, is so pitiable as fallen greatness. No matter whether W. J. Bryan, the late Democratic candidate for President, was or is really a great man, he occupied the highest position his party could place him in—the most exalted position any party can place any man. If not great—great was his candidacy.

Suddenly, like an ascending skyrocket, Mr. Bryan shot up, over and above all others, and fairly illuminated the political elements. That he was not equal to the position he occupied soon proved a fact, but that he maintained himself to the end of the campaign is also an assured fact, and for which he received great credit and high eulogy. Here is where the man ought to have stopped, but like many men who have greatness thrust upon them, he made a great mistake—the mistake of his life.

Apocryphal his sudden flight upward, his descent was as precipitous when he accepted the theatrical engagement, or hired out as a common rostrum lecturer. His fall from a Presidential candidate to that of hired lecturer was as great as distance can be conceived.

Speaking of his recent lecture in Atlanta, the Atlanta Commercial, a Democratic paper, says:

"Mr. Bryan, therefore, had no right to sell the honors that had been conferred on him by the party to a theatrical management. It was too much like speculating on the tributes to the people—not essentially differing from the conduct of the man who takes the bouquets that have been thrown at him by an admiring and sympathetic audience and auctioneers then off to the highest bidder—for without this newly acquired prestige Mr. Bryan could not have been a drawing card and a lecturer.

"Mr. Bryan, the erstwhile lawyer and citizen, would have been justified in following any vocation that he thought would redound to his financial welfare. Mr. Bryan, the defeated representative of a great legislative movement, had no right to bring the dignity of a great office into disrepute or lessen the glory of a growing public issue by becoming the hireling of theatrical speculators. Bryan, the dignified public servant, should have never retrograded into Bryan the willing hireling of mercenary speculators. It is an incident in American retrogression that is not at all pleasing to American dignity.

"The whole scheme, from its very inception, has destroyed Mr. Bryan as a public citizen, and his failure to come up to the standard of excellence that had been erected for him by the press of the country, eliminates him from any further connection with the reform movement."

Bob Fitzsimmons is matched to fight Jim Corbett for a purse of \$15,000 and a side bet of \$5,000. St. Patrick's Day, March 17th.

That was the day, so the legend goes, that the Saint destroyed the destructive and pestiferous snakes and frogs. What's the matter with St. Patrick wiping from the face of the earth, on his "natal" day, these bruisers?

SLANDEROUS.

The names of Claude Dockery, J. M. Brown and E. E. Cox are mentioned by the Democratic organ of this city as probable bolters of the Republican caucus.

This statement is a slander upon each and every one of these gentlemen. Senator Pritchard is the nominee of the party for re-election to the United States Senate. He was made so by the unanimous vote of his party in the State Convention. He is the choice, moreover, of every Republican in the State.

The gentlemen named will loyally support Senator Pritchard. To do otherwise would be eternal political oblivion for them. It is simply slanderous for the Democratic press to put them in the attitude of bolters and disorganizers.

These young men have a future before them. They are brilliant young men and cannot afford to disregard the wisdom of their party, and, aside from any expediency, they are true Republicans and will stand by their party's colors.

SENATOR SHERMAN has decided not to accept a cabinet position. He prefers to remain in the Senate. No matter where he is, he is always a power.

Gov. CARR's message to the Legislature contained 35,000 words. North Carolina is bigger, in words, than the United States, notwithstanding the fact that Cleveland thinks he is the biggest man in it.

THE legislative slogans are getting in harness ready for work. They should make haste slowly. It is not the bulk of legislation the people want, but the quality. Legislation along the lines of civilization and progress, right and justice.

THE only weapon the Democratic organs of the State and city use in attacking the Senatorial situation is that Mark Hanna's money buys Populist votes. The writers of these articles know that such charges are false; but better still, the people know them to be false, hence the charges are gratuitous, without force or weight. Populists who stand for Pritchard are not affected by them.

"I say a straight, unqualified free silver man will be elected or else none. This description does not apply to Pritchard, who does not meet the requirement."—Senator Butler in caucus.

What does the Senator think now, after the bolt of 19 Populists from the caucus? Evidently that number of Populists, good and true, think that Pritchard comes up to the requirement.

"The suggestion made by S. Otho Wilson, that the State print its own school books, is one of Sotho's plans for working up a fat berth for some partisan. We suppose the distinguished Populist would want to write the books himself, in order that they might be just the thing."—*Wilmington Dispatch*.

Wrong, brother; the scheme is entirely logical with their National platform. The Nation and State must do everything—individuals don't count, except as a child of the Nation or State.

SPEAKING OF Gov. Dingley, of Maine, a Washington correspondent says:

"Gov. Dingley, present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and without doubt the next Secretary of the Treasury, is a very interesting man. Among all my acquaintances in public life I do not know another man who has such a logical mind as that possessed by the distinguished leader of the Republicans in the House. Mr. Dingley abhors a man who cannot think and talk in a logical manner. It is a curious study to see him during a debate in the House. If a man gets up and starts a speech and shows at the outset that he is neither master of his subject, nor capable of telling the little he does know in a logical and impressive way, Mr. Dingley's face takes on an expression of pain. He listens a few moments more, and then he flees from the Hall. He cannot endure to sit and listen to a disconnected, rambling, bungling effort, no matter who the perpetrator is. It follows, as a matter of course, that Mr. Dingley is not much in his seat while debates are on."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A New Departure in Austro-Hungarian Foreign Policy.

AUSTRIA WILL LOSE HER INFLUENCE.

RUSSIA WILL POCKET THE KEY TO THE EAST OF EUROPE.

Cecil Rhodes, the Hero and Diplomat—Russia to Detach Roumania from the Triple Alliance.

(Copyright 1897 by the New York Sun Printing and Publishing Company.)

London, January 9.—It is curious to observe how gradually the European press is awakening to the knowledge of Russia's paramount position in the Eastern question. Yesterday, for instance, the London Standard gave prominence to a communication from its Vienna correspondent in regard to what he describes as a new departure in the Austro-Hungarian foreign policy. The departure in a sense is new, but it was announced, as described in this correspondence, weeks ago. The Standard's correspondent, who has good sources of information as a rule, declares very fully that if Russian preponderance is to be allowed on any form whatever in Bulgaria and Constantinople, it will not be possible for any length of time to maintain Austria's supremacy in Roumania, Serbia and Greece, and on the eastern shore of the Adriatic or Gulf of Salonica. She will in the end be cheated out of her share of influence in Constantinople, as well as of the compensation granted her for silently looking on while Russia pockets the key to the rest of Europe. That process of cheating, or whatever other term may be applied to it, has, as a matter of fact, within the knowledge of readers of the Sun, already gone a great deal further than the Standard seems to know. Russia, concurrently with her direct operations in Constantinople, has been steadily working in Roumania, the small Balkan States and Greece, and if a crisis should come tomorrow it would probably find all these arranged on the side of Russia. It is merely a case of worshipping the rising sun.

Roumania, for some time past, has been virtually an ally of the Triple Alliance powers, but her attitude recently has caused a great deal of anxiety in Vienna. "Should it really prove true," said a Conservative Roumanian statesman to the Standard correspondent the other day, "that England and Austria have abandoned Constantinople as no longer desirable against the growing power of Russia in the Black Sea, we Roumanians would certainly turn Russian, from the King downwards. With Russia supreme in whatever form you like in Constantinople, it would be suicide for us not to be Russian, heart and soul."

Russia has certainly taken earnestly in hand the task of detaching Roumania from the triple alliance, and beyond doubt she will succeed. Her methods are but a duplication of those successfully followed elsewhere. Newspapers are springing into existence, the editors are contrived of which are men hitherto quite unknown, who are maintained out of funds of mysterious origin. They are adroitly edited and are insidiously anti-Austrian. In the village Russian agents masquerade as socialists, whose favorite demand is for universal suffrage, which, in the opinion of the statesmen referred to, will result in the destruction of the constitutional political edifice painfully and laboriously reared by King Charles, and possibly of the dynasty itself.

An equally interesting contest for supremacy is being waged between Russia and France on one side and England and Egypt on the other. Emperor Menelik is beginning to feel his position embarrassing. After defeating Italy in a square fight, he naturally concluded he was a very great man, and it pleased him mightily to have the big European powers send special envoys to court his friendship and make him presents. But the pleasantest part of this business is pretty well over and he has now got to utilize all the cleverness he possesses, which is a great deal, to avoid taking sides.

London, Jan. 9.—The suspicion that his new friends are prepared to gobble him up whenever the operation can be performed with reasonable safety and minimum cost does not add to Menelik's enjoyment of his position. Russo-French influence for the moment prevails with the result that Menelik has refused the help of an Anglo-Egyptian army to smash up the Mahdi and the dervish hordes next autumn, but politicians with a sporting turn of mind are disposed to accept odds in favor of England's ultimate victory. She has been badly beaten in the diplomatic fight in Europe, but she has a way of winning in semi-civilized countries particularly in Africa, which some powers have not yet learned, because they are mostly new to the business.

The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, ex-Dictator of South Africa and organizer of the filibustering raid into the Transvaal, made by Dr. Jameson and winked at by the British government, is on his way to England, after a triumphant passage through the colony. Rhodes is in the position of a prisoner cut on bail; but, according to long cable reports of his recent doings in South Africa, he is the hero of war and diplomacy and a popular darling. The whole demonstration of the British in South Africa, who, a year ago pretended to disavow sympathy with the raid into the territory of peaceful neighbors and justified the strenuous policy pursued by President Kruger and his steady burgers responsible for the safety of the republic, is perfectly plain. Rhodes, his accomplices and the British colonists in general,

are simply sorry because the raid failed, and are prepared to make another attempt whenever the movement seems propitious. So far there is nothing in the attitude of the press of this country to which exception can be taken. A majority of the newspapers warn Rhodes that he is overdoing the unselfish patriotism business, and declare that it would be as well for him to keep quiet, at least until the committee before which he is to give evidence has finished its inquiries. But likely as not they will change their tone when Rhodes reaches these shores and receives the popular ovations which are now being generally prepared for him. Rhodes is the millionaire head of a syndicate of millionaires who will not grudge to spend whatever money may be required to keep going the popular agitation in his favor. Rhodes himself evidently means to fight to the end, and his recent speeches indicate that he believes that the government will not place before the committee all the evidence in their possession for fear of compromising some individuals more exalted even than the ex-premier of Cape Colony. If the committee, contrary to general expectation, should definitely report that Rhodes directly organized the raid, the natural result would be a state trial, with Rhodes in the possession of Warren Hastings; and this is what the government means to prevent if it is at all possible, and provided the colonial minister, Jos. Chamberlain, can be persuaded to acquiesce. It is in doubt as to Mr. Chamberlain's attitude which gives additional piquancy to a situation, which by itself is interesting enough. When, early in the summer of last year, Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes had a long interview at the Colonial office, it was stated that those two dignified statesmen had an undignified quarrel. The assertion was semi-officially denied, and the denial seemed to be supported by some of Mr. Chamberlain's statements in Parliament. It is evident now that Rhodes deliberately misled the Colonial Secretary at that time and Joseph Chamberlain is not a man to forget or forgive such duplicity. He is a minister made of tough fiber, and he is not afraid of the royal displeasure. Since he left the liberal party ten years ago on the home rule question he has been compelled by force of circumstances to make a good many queer political summer-saults, but he still possesses a sturdy backbone, and if in order to shield persons near the throne from complicity in the Jameson raid, the case against Rhodes should not be properly pressed before the committee, the Colonial Minister might kick over the trace, and the results might be home rule, political chaos here and civil war in South Africa. Rhodes, the Sun reporter, happens to be in a position to know, is absolutely confident that the future belongs to him, and he has no more intention of retiring from public life than he has of committing suicide. He means to keep his evidence, not only in South Africa, but in England as well. With that end in view, one of his devoted partisans, Mr. George Wyndham, M. P., formed six or eight months ago an organization now known as the South African League. The chief plank of the League's platform is "The formation of a United South Africa," which is a euphemism for a policy involving the conquest of the Transvaal and the capture or purchase of Portuguese territory on the Dark Continent. The League has a membership already of ten thousand, which is likely to double in the course of the present year, but it is not likely to prove a political force of any importance in this country at any rate, and only Rhodes' money will keep it going.

Lord Wolseley, commander in chief of the British army, when he succeeded the old Duke of Cambridge in that position, was expected to make a clean sweep of the antiquated regulations and use the home rule principle vigorously right through the service. He has not come up to expectations, however, and in some respects has proved more of a bureaucrat than his royal predecessor. The latest step taken by him is to issue a general order solemnly lecturing young officers who have lately shown a liking for clean shaven upper lips, contrary to the Queen's regulations, which enjoin the use of a moustache. Why it should be a sin in an army officer to shave where it is a virtue officially insisted upon in the navy, nobody has ventured to explain. Some young officers cannot manage to grow a moustache anyhow, and the question is, what is to be done with them. One critic suggests that such unfortunate ones ought to be provided at the country's expense with a patent hair restorer.

A somewhat remarkable labor dispute, in which Americans are interested, is about to assume an acute form. Some time ago Lord Penrhyn, owner of the world famous slate quarries in Wales, became involved in a dispute with his workmen, and getting the worst of it, he arbitrarily closed the quarries in defiance of the government, which had endeavored to make peace. Several thousand humble folk in consequence are now on the verge of starvation. The question at issue involves the right of workmen to combine for self-protection, and it is not surprising to learn that the great trade unions have taken up the matter and intend to support his lordship's victims until the arbitrary aristocrat shall be brought to his knees. American interest lies in the fact that the Welsh quarries are closed, and users of slate will have to turn to Pennsylvania as the only alternative district where they can obtain good material, and already very large orders have gone across the Atlantic. If American quarry owners know their business properly they ought to reap permanent benefit from Lord Penrhyn's assinine policy.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Engineer and Head Brakeman Killed.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 9.—A disastrous collision occurred on the Santa Fe railroad, fifteen miles north of here early this morning. Two freight trains came together, completely demolishing both engines and killing Engineer Haggart and head brakeman Mat Shell. Both were married. Several head of cattle and a number of hogs were killed. The south bound train had orders to take a side track at Haslett, but disobeyed them.

Pool Rooms Will Flourish.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.—Pool rooms will again flourish in this city. In the Court of Criminal Correction today, where "Tom" Walsh was on trial, Judge Murphy ruled that there was no law in Missouri to prohibit or punish pool selling. This victory of the book-makers is only temporary, as the sitting State Legislature has under consideration and will pass a law prohibiting pool selling.

PRITCHARD WINS SURE

Nineteen Bolting Populists Paralyze Butler.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HANNA?

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE MADISON STATESMAN.

The Sun of Butler, Which Rose So Bright in the Political Heavens Two Years Ago, Has Set to Rise Again—Perhaps.

Undismayed by the serious bolt from the caucus Friday night, Senator Butler gathered his faithful followers around him yesterday afternoon in the capitol. Announcement was duly made at the adjournment of the Legislature that there would be a joint caucus of Populists at four o'clock in the afternoon. Perhaps it was not expected that the nineteen who walked out from the party council last night would return to rally to the bosom of the caucus, but it was thought just as well to extend the invitation to all and let any who chose to remain away take the responsibility of doing so. The caucus met, that is, some twenty members responded to the call, who, together with a few members of the State committee, made up a total of twenty-five, which is said to have been the largest number present at any time during the meeting—lacking several of a quorum. The nineteen bolters were conspicuous by their absence.

The result may have been disappointing to the party managers, and it may not. At any rate, it was not encouraging. No business could be transacted, but there was nothing to hinder anybody from talking if he felt so inclined, provided some one else was not talking. So they talked and talked and finally decided to hold out the olive branch to their erring brothers. A resolution was accordingly adopted inviting the bolters to come back to the caucus at its next session, assuring them that all would be forgiven—a "walk into my parlor" kind of an invitation.

Well, perhaps. But if they go back it will be with something more than a mental reservation. It will be with a distinct understanding that they shall be allowed to vote for Senator free from dictation from the majority, which, in plain words, means that they will vote for Pritchard whether the caucus consents or not.

That is the situation as it appeared last night. Butler had failed to rally his shattered forces, and his failure, to all appearances, was final. His control over the Populist party, once absolute, is now the control of a faction. At this moment he can neither dictate to the Republicans or make terms with the Democrats. The supporters of Pritchard number a clear majority on joint ballot, and their strength cannot be shaken.

NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZEN

Charged with Conspiring Against the Spanish Government.

Havana, Jan. 9.—The trial of Luis Someilan, a naturalized American citizen, who is charged with conspiring against the Spanish government, was continued at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Official duties prevented Consul General Lee from being present, but he sent a representative to watch the proceedings.

After the witnesses had concluded their testimony, which contained nothing material to support the charge against the prisoner, the prosecuting attorney made a long speech that was full of patriotic Spanish. He said he despised those citizens of the United States who had enrolled themselves under the flag of a great and noble nation for the sole purpose of protecting themselves in their crimes of conspiracy against a power with which the United States was friendly. He declared that if the material charges against Someilan had not been clearly proved there was a moral conviction that he was guilty and was, therefore, deserving of being imprisoned for life. With much vehemence he urged the judges to remember Spanish honor above all other considerations and to decide the case according to their convictions.

The court then adjourned until Monday, when counsel for the defense will be heard.

The report that Domingo De La Garza, a Mexican citizen, had been murdered by Spanish troops on the occasion of the demonstration there in honor of Col. Fonsdevilla, the military commander of that town, is not true. The Mexican Consul here says that De La Garza was killed in a drunken bout, and that no political significance can be attached to the incident.

Gen. Arolas has arrived in Havana from Pinar Del Rio. It is said that he has been ordered to proceed to the central trocha, which extends from Jucaro to Moron, in the province of Puerto Principe.

The Queen has conferred upon Senator Don Prudencio Rabell, a prominent member of the reformist party and managing director of Diario De La Marina, the title of Marquis Rabell. She has also conferred the Great Cross for naval merit upon the Mayor of Havana, Senor Don Antonio Quesada; the great cross for military merit upon Senor Don Jose Maria Galvez, chairman of the Autonomist party; and the White Cross for literary merit upon the correspondent for certain New York newspaper, whose despatches, always favorable to the Spanish cause, have created a decided impression in his favor among the military

commanders, who urged Gen. Weyler to recommend to the Queen, Regent that he be honored for his services.

The correspondents of the Madrid Imparcial and Herald, who were recently ordered by those journals to proceed to Porto Rico and await further instructions there, will leave to-morrow. Their leaving Cuba is due to the fact that the papers they represent, were recently seized by the Madrid government for exposing the maladministration in the island and demanding Weyler's recall.

It can be stated positively that, although the authorities here officially deny the statement that the Mexican, Domingo de Larga, referred to above, was killed by soldiers in Guanabacoa, and that they have obtained the acquiescence of the Mexican consul to the denial that the man was brutally murdered by soldiers for no other reason than they thought he was for Cuba.

Judge Goff to be Attorney General.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 9.—In an interview tonight, Hon. Nathan B. Scott, National Committeeman from West Virginia and one of Chairman Hanna's closest advisers, confirmed the report that Judge Nathan Goff, of this State, would be the Attorney General in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. When questioned as to the correctness of the rumor relating Judge Goff in Attorney General Harmon's place, Mr. Scott said: "The report is absolutely correct. Judge Goff has been asked to take the Attorney Generalship and has accepted. He will be one of Major McKinley's advisers."

As to his own aspirations, Mr. Scott said the only office he sought was the Commission of Internal Revenue, and added that his candidacy had been endorsed not only by his own State, but also by Virginia and Missouri. Major McKinley had assured his Missouri friends that he would be well taken care of.

Receivership.

ASHLAND, Wis., January 9.—Because an application was made yesterday in the Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Shores Lumber Company, E. A. Shores and his son, E. A. Shores, Jr., made a personal assignment this morning to ex-Governor Upham, who filed a bond in the sum of \$200,000. The Shores Lumber Company is the largest in this city, owning a fleet of boats. Both father and son are interested in several mining and lumber enterprises here, but it is said the assignment will not effect the solvency of these companies. The receivership application was made by a shareholder, the Chequamegon Lumber Company. Governor Upham says the assignment was forced by the pressing of several small local claims, due to ill-felling. Mr. Shores, Sr., placed his assets at \$155,000, and liabilities at \$10,000.

Ex-Governor Davis Dead.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 9.—Daniel Franklin Davis, ex-Governor of Maine, died this morning rather suddenly. He was governor in 1880, being elected by the legislature in an exciting count-out contest in which armed men and cannon played a part. He had for some years been engaged in the lumber and law business in Bangor. Governor Davis was 54 years of age. He had been suffering much of late years with various painful disorders, and it is thought that his death resulted from an overdose from some substance taken to relieve pain.

Watson-Black Contest.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The hearing of testimony in the Watson-Black contested election case, from Georgia, closed yesterday. Another meeting of the committee will be held on Friday next, at which time the arguments will be considered and an attempt made to reach a decision of the merits of the case. It is explained today that Mr. Watson's non-appearance at yesterday's hearing was due to the fact that he will speak in his own behalf when his case comes up in the House. This privilege is frequently accorded to contestants, and it is understood that Mr. Watson will reserve what he personally may have to say until that time.

Southern Railway Limited Trains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—The first of the New York and Florida limited trains of the Southern Railway will leave New York at 12:10 noon, on Monday, January 18; Philadelphia, 2:36 p. m.; Baltimore, 5 p. m.; Washington, 6:20 p. m., and arrive at Savannah the following morning at 11:22, and Jacksonville at 3:30 the same afternoon, and St. Augustine at 4:40 p. m., making the trip from New York to Florida in 28 hours and a half.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 9.—The week in the dry goods market has closed with a quiet business passing in all departments, but still with some signs of improvement in the general demand for cotton goods. During the past three days there has been in fact more doing than for some little time past in the aggregate, and that the market even under this only shows how extremely dull it has been recently. According to precedent, next week ought to disclose still further expansion of business.

The week closes without improvement in the general tone beyond the slight encouragement as above, and buyers have little or no difficulty in supplying their needs on easy terms in most quarters. The print cloth situation is unchanged in any respect. Woollen goods are dull throughout and no new feature is noticeable to-day.

Important and Influential.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 9.—The coast defense convention, which will meet at Tampa, January 20, now promises to be important and influential. An unexpected interest has developed in all parts of the country, and most of the States will be strongly represented. The promoters of the movement now believe that the convention will be able to do much to concentrate public attention on the necessity of hurrying forward coast defense work.

General Agent George L. Rhodes.

New York, Jan. 9.—Geo. L. Rhodes, General Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, has been appointed District Passenger Agent of the company at Washington, D. C., succeeding R. A. Parke, resigned.

Mr. Rhodes was, at one time, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Rock Island.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY

The Legislature Will Know Whether Money Was Used or Not.

A WHACK AT THE FREE PASSES

SPEAKER MAY COUNT NON-VOTING MEMBERS.

Side Swipe at Gold Contracts—Swinson to be Enrolling Clerk—Powers of Railroad Commission to be Enlarged.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Levi Branson.

The Speaker announced that he would enforce the rule requiring all reports of committees to certify in writing that a majority of the members were present when the report was formulated.

Sutton, of Cumberland, submitted a report from the committee on rules, recommending that the rules governing the House, of 1895, be adopted with the following change in section 21: Strike out all after question in fourth line and add that, "on demand of any member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names of all members, sufficient to make a quorum, present, who do not vote, may be noted by the clerk and announced in declaring the quorum to do business." Adopted.

White, of Alamance, introduced a resolution providing for the settlement of certain accounts due to committee of 1895. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adams, of Wake, introduced a bill providing for the payment of \$200, due Thomas R. Purnell.

An act to increase the power of the Railroad Commission was introduced by Mr. Pearson, of Wayne. It reads as follows: "Whenever it shall appear to the Railroad Commission that rates or facilities of transportation for passengers and property, between points in the State, are unjust or otherwise prejudicial to individuals or localities within the State, the Commission shall have power to bring and maintain proceedings in its own name before the Interstate Commission."

Mr. Pearce introduced a bill entitled an act authorizing the town of Monroe to construct water works.

A bill introduced by Mr. Hauser, of Lenoir, provides that the name of Mr. Charles Randolph Davis be changed to Charles Randolph Davis Whitfield.

Mr. Pearce, of Vance, a bill to amend section 429 of 1895 school laws.

Mr. McPeeters introduced a bill providing for the relief of the sheriff of Yaddo county.

Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland, a bill restricting the number of attorneys to speak on petit cases in Superior Courts.

A message from the Senate announced that that body had passed a resolution providing for the printing of 1,500 copies of the Governor's Message, and asked that the House concur.

A motion, by Mr. Sutton, of New Hanover, that the House do not concur was carried, and Messrs. McKinzie, Lusk and Nelson appointed a committee to confer with a Senate committee.

It was moved and carried that the House proceed to the election of an enrolling clerk. A. L. Swinson, of Goldsboro, was placed in nomination and elected without a dissenting vote. Later a joint resolution from the Senate, that both they and the House enter into the election of an enrolling clerk at 12:30 o'clock, was reported. Mr. Sutton, of New Hanover, moved that, to make Mr. Swinson's election regular, the House again proceed to the election of an enrolling clerk in accordance with the resolution from the Senate. Carried.

Andrew D. Raby, of Swain county, was placed in nomination against Mr. Swinson. The ballot resulted in 75 votes for Swinson and 36 for Raby.

A bill entitled, "An act to incorporate the Monroe County and Western Railroad Company," was taken from the calendar and put upon its second reading. Its object is the construction of a railroad from Southern Pines, N. C., to Concord. The capital stock is to be \$1,000,000. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A special message from Governor Carr, relative to the Oxford Orphanage, was read and put upon the Journal. The message also asked that the names of Australia and New Zealand be stricken from section 1, chapter 82, providing for the sending of North Carolina Reports to those governments, as they are too heavy to transport such a distance in the mails.

A bill was introduced providing for the repeal of the act of 1895, regulating assignments.

The bill providing for the counting of the executive ballot on Monday and in election of Governor-elect Russell on Tuesday, was taken up and put through second reading.

The Chair announced the addition of Messrs. McBryde and Blackburn to the Judiciary Committee.

It was 1:30 o'clock when the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor Doughton called the Senate to order at noon.

Rev. Mr. Weston offered prayer.

Mr. Wakefield, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a substitute for the bill providing for counting the vote for State officers. The substitute provides for counting the vote in joint session of the General Assembly at eleven o'clock Tuesday morning, and for administering the oath of office to the officers-elect as soon as the vote is counted, or as early thereafter as may suit their convenience. The report recom-

mended the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution providing for the election of an Enrolling Clerk in joint session at 1 p. m. Calendar.

Mr. Atwater offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the election of a Senator to represent the State in the Senate of the United States is a matter of the very highest concern to the people, and is a duty devolving upon this General Assembly; and whereas it is publicly and openly charged that bribery and corruption in relation to said election have been and are being made to members of the General Assembly to influence said election; now, therefore, to the end that said charges may be fully investigated:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate and report at the earliest convenience the facts in relation to said charges.

Resolved, further, That said special committee be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to administer oaths, compel attendance of witnesses and send for persons and papers.

Mr. Ashburn offered a resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to support an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting any State from infringing the right of any citizen to vote on the ground of illiteracy. The resolution was appropriately referred.

Mr. Anderson: A bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Atwater: A bill to repeal chapter 303 of the laws of 1895.

Mr. Clark: A bill to amend the stock law of 1885.

Mr. Grant, of the Committee on Standing Committees, submitted a report announcing the following committees:

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES—Shaw, S. H. A., Chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Henderson, McNeill, Anderson, Atwater, Clark, Cannon, Alexander.

CORPORATIONS—Anderson, Chairman; Maulsby, Pollins, Sharp, of Iredell; McCarthy, Grant, Moye, Lyon, Butler, Earnhardt, Clark.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD COMMISSION—Butler, Chairman; McCarthy, Shore, Maulsby, Sharp of Wilson, Ramsey, Clark, Walker, McCasky, Maxwell.

JUDICIARY—Swathers, Chairman; Whedbee, Anderson, McCarthy, Ramsey, Shore, Clark, Butler, McCasky, Maxwell, Mitchell.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Mitchell, Chairman; Smathers, Grant, Ashburn, Rollins, Shore, Wakefield, Atwater, Newsom, Shaw.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION—Alexander, Chairman; Maulsby, Person, Rollins, Sharp of Wilson, Shore, Atwater, Earnhardt, Mitchell, Cannon, Walker, Hardison, Uley, Whedbee, Teague.

EXPRESSED BILLS—McNeill, Chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Maulsby, Sharp of Wilson, Teague, Maxwell, Walker, Geddie, Uley, Barker.

Mr. Anthony, a bill to amend chapter 277, Laws of 1885, relating to divorce.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to amend the law of suits in forma pauperis.

Mr. Moye, a bill to prevent discrimination between various kinds of legal tender money.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, and asked for immediate consideration. Objection was made, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A message was received from the House announcing that a vote had been taken for the election of an Enrolling Clerk, and that Albert L. Swinson, of Wayne, had received 75 votes.

The Chair announced that under the rules the action of the House was a nullity. The message was tabled, and the resolution providing for a joint vote was adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. McCarthy until Tuesday morning.

The substitute providing for counting the vote for State officers was adopted.

The Atwater resolution for investigating the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator was adopted without a dissenting vote after brief remarks by Messrs. Atwater and Smathers. It was immediately reconsidered and withdrawn by the author in order to make it a concurrent resolution.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to prohibit the use of passes by public officers.

A message was received from the House announcing that the House had agreed to the Senate resolution providing for joint election of Enrolling Clerk.

Nominations were declared in order and Albert L. Swinson, of Wayne, was nominated. A ballot was taken, but the vote was not announced, the tellers retiring to compare votes with the tellers upon the part of the House.

Mr. Atwater introduced a substitute for his resolution to investigate charges of bribery, amended so as to make the committee consist of three Senators and two Representatives. As amended the resolution was adopted.

The Senate then, upon motion, adjourned until Monday at noon.

The Emperor William is still performing marvels. The other day he went down to the kitchen and taught the cook how to make coffee. Coffee has never been a strong point with the Berliners, and it seems that the imperial coffee is no better than the rest. His majesty grew weary of complaining to officers of the household, and one morning actually went below stairs to investigate matters for himself. After the shock of the imperial presence had subsided William II demonstrated there was at least one thing he knew all about, and that was coffee.

Julius Barthman is to establish the beet sugar industry in South Carolina. He will bring over 500 families from Saxony. He has secured 18,000 acres of land in South Carolina and will divide it into farms of twenty-five, fifty and one hundred acres.

Last spring Queen Natalie of Serbia, lost a valuable ring in Paris. After much vain searching the Queen announced that if found she would give it to the Little Sisters of the Poor. It has now turned up, and the sisters are going to raffie it with 20,000 tickets, at a franc each.

WHAT DEMOCRATS SAY

The Senatorial Battle Is Still To Be Fought.

THINK THEY MAY YET BE IN IT

NO KNOWING WHAT COMPLICATIONS MAY ARISE.

If Butler Controls the Situation He May Bring Forward a Compromise Candidate or Offer a Populist Whom Democrats Can Support.

As a rule, Democratic members of the

Legislature expect to have small part, if any, in the election of Senator Pritchard's successor. They are silent but interested spectators, so to speak, of the contest now being fought out between Republicans and Populists on the one side and among the Populists themselves on the other. As a prominent western member remarked, they are very much like the poor boy at the frolic. At present they are not participating in the exercises or contributing anything to the diversion of the company, although some of them are looking forward more or less hopefully to a stage in the proceedings when they may be invited to take a hand in the game of making a Senator. In other words, they anticipate possible complications that may result in giving them the deciding voice in the matter.

With a view of ascertaining the views of leading Democrats in regard to the situation, a representative of THE TRIBUNE made a tour of the capitol and hotel lobbies to talk over the situation with gentlemen of that persuasion as he could find. The first thing he found out was that leading Democrats, except such as reside in Raleigh, were conspicuous by their absence. Outside of those who are serving their constituents in the General Assembly, of prominent out-of-town Democrats there are none to be found.

The first man with whom THE TRIBUNE man talked was Capt. A. E. Walters, a retired tobacco manufacturer of Reidsville, who represents Rockingham in the House. Capt. Walters, who is the soul of courtesy and affability, did not think that Butler's battle for supremacy was either lost or won. He was of the opinion, however, that the hand of the Populist Senator would prevail in the caucus and that some man would be named whom the Democrats would support. He would not say whom he thought the Populists would offer; perhaps he had not made up his mind upon that point. Evidently he was looking forward to an understanding between the Democrats and Populists, as he closed the interview with the somewhat obscure remark that the outlook was hopeful for good government.

Dr. J. R. McLelland, a leading physician of Mooresville, who represented Iredell in the House in 1893, is serving his constituents in like capacity again. He did not regard the contest now going on between Butler and Skinner in the Populist caucus as significant. The real work, he thought, was being done in Senator Butler's room. Butler's powers of organization are remarkable, he believed, and he had little doubt that when the situation was cleared up Butler would be master. Indeed he thought the battle already won. It was his opinion that Butler was quietly working in the interest of Dockery, and that at the proper time his plans would be disclosed and the Republicans would be notified that they must make him or get nobody. He had no idea that the Democrats would have any part in the election of Senator, as he believed that Butler would be able to control his party and dictate terms to the Republicans, which they would accept rather than lose the Senator altogether.

The representative of Cleveland is Rev. Dr. B. F. Dixon, eminent both as preacher and physician, who achieved distinction as Superintendent of Oxford Orphan Asylum and as President of Greensboro Female College. Dr. Dixon is eloquent to a degree in the pulpit or on the hustings, but in the presence of THE TRIBUNE man's pencil he was unusually slow of speech—not because he did not have opinions or words to express them, for he is never at a loss for one or the other; but because he preferred to keep his opinions upon the Senatorial question to himself. All that he could be induced to say was that he believed the Democrats may yet have a hand in the election of Senator. Just what circumstance or combination of circumstances would give the Democrats an opportunity to participate in the election he would not say, and the newspaper man, not being good at mind reading, had to be content with what he got.

Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, the eminent astronomer who died at his home in Cambridge a fortnight ago; Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney, the well-known professor of geology at Harvard, who died last summer, and George M. Lane, now professor of Latin, emertitas, at Harvard, were a half century ago three young bachelors living together in Cambridge, Mass., in one of the old colonial houses there.

Miss Ella Collins will be the first American woman raised to the throne by marriage. Her fiancé, Col. John Hobbs reigns over the people of the Jilka Islands, in the New Hebrides group. Col. Hobbs has had a life full of strange adventures, and is now King over 1,200 people under the name of Oumalea.

WHERE LEGISLATORS

And Others Can Worship To-Day.

ABLE DIVINES WILL EXPOUND THE SCRIPTURES

As Indicated Below. Choose Your Church and Don't Forget to Contribute Liberally.

Edenton Street Methodist Church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. C. Norman, pastor.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. W. J. Young Superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

The Baptist Tabernacle, on Hargett Street, Dr. A. M. Simms pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Dr. Simms will speak in the morning on "An Old Fashioned Christian Experience." Sunday School at 9:15 a. m. N. B. Broughton Superintendent. All visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Presbyterian Church on Salisbury Street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. n. Communion will be administered at the morning service, and Dr. Eugene Daniels, the pastor, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Mr. H. W. Jackson Superintendent. All visitors welcome.

Christ Church, Episcopal, services at 11 a. m. by Dr. M. Marshall, the rector. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Strangers welcomed.

First Baptist Church, Salisbury Street. At 11 a. m. the reports of the year's work of the Sunday School and the different church organizations will be read. The pastor, Dr. J. W. Carter, will occupy the pulpit in the evening, beginning at 7:30. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. S. W. Brewer Superintendent. All are cordially welcomed to these exercises.

Christian Church, on Hillsboro Street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Foster. Sunday School at 9:30, J. D. Moody Superintendent. All are invited to attend these services.

Church of the Sacred Heart, on Hillsboro Street. Services at 11 a. m. by Father Price.

Church of the Good Shepherd, Episcopal, on Hillsboro Street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by Rev. I. McK. Pettigrew, the rector. All are cordially invited.

Fayetteville Street Baptist Church. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., lead by Mr. John T. Pullen. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Mr. Pullen Superintendent. All are welcomed.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, on Person Street. Rev. Edwin C. Glenn, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Funeral of Mrs. A. G. Bauer.

The funeral services of Mrs. Rachel Blythe Bauer, who died in this city yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, will be held at the First Baptist Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Bauer was well known throughout the State before her marriage as Miss Rachel Blythe. Her father was a full-blooded Indian of the Cherokee Nation and served faithfully as a Confederate soldier during the war, afterwards dying in the West. Mrs. Bauer, as a little child, was taken in charge by the Masons and sent to the Oxford Orphan Asylum and then to Judson College, at Hopedenville. After leaving school she held a position for a time as teacher in the Thomasville Orphanage. She then studied shorthand and typewriting in Raleigh and became a resident of this city. She became an expert in her profession and was official stenographer for the Teachers' Assembly in 1893. During her residence in Raleigh she married Mr. A. G. Bauer, with whom she spent a short but very happy life. She was twenty-six years old and leaves two bright little children.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity. Fair, warmer Sunday; southerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Weather Conditions.

The storm in the north is moving across Canada north of the Lak. region. Very little precipitation accompanies it. A very small amount is reported at Cincinnati.

Over the entire country the weather continues fair, and generally, clear. In the east temperatures below freezing continue as far south as Augusta and Montgomery, and Tampa reported heavy frost, with a minimum temperature of 38 degrees. In the Mississippi valley the temperature continues to rise, the line of freezing passing north of Chicago and Omaha.

C. F. VON HERMANN, Section Director.

Court Has Adjourned.

Seldom is it when a criminal docket which generally consumes three weeks is completed in four days. However, this is the record which Judge Spencer Adams made this week. Judge Adams, assisted by our able Solicitor Pou and energetic Sheriff Jones, disposed of seventy-five cases in this incredibly short time. If a good start means anything, we can predict for Judge Adams a splendid career on the bench.

As a result of this term of the court twenty-five men reinforced the squad on the county roads, and four more women will assist at the work-house. Eleven prisoners remain in jail. Four of these await the next term of the Federal Court while the trial of the remaining seven was, at their own request, postponed until the next term of the court.

L. C. Caldwell, Esq., a prominent young Statesville lawyer, is here, hoping to be struck by Senatorial lightning. He is a recent convert to Populism, having gone over from the Democratic party since the election of '94. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Solicitor of the Eighth District that year, but suffering defeat in the convention, gave his enthusiastic support to his successful rival. In the event of further complications in the Populist tangle, his name may be brought forward as a compromise, which would be very much to his liking.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

123-125 Fayetteville Street.

We Sell Men's Furnishings at Dry-Goods Prices, and Carry the Largest and Best Lines.

We invite the attention of Members of the Legislature and visiting gentlemen to our

Complete Department of Men's Furnishings

The Manhattan Dress Shirt, for style, fit and wear, has no equal. All sizes and kinds always on hand. The E. & W. COLLARS AND CUFFS need no recommendation from us, as everyone knows they are the best. A cheaper grade is the Anchor Brand; the best collar and cuffs for the money on the market. Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, Half-Hose and Suspenders of all descriptions, and the best and most reasonable prices of lines of Underwear in the South.

Men's Shoes.

We handle only good Shoes, and guarantee every pair to be just as represented. Such makes as Johnston & Murphy, Rockland Company and The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company speak for themselves, and when you buy a shoe made by either of these firms you get a shoe that is correct in style, fit and price.

Hats. Hats.

When you buy a Hat, buy the best. You will do so by buying of us either Dunlap's or John B. Stetson & Co's.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

—AT—

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.'S,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

Send us your orders for anything you need in our line. The Oldest Book House in the State. Largest Stock in the State. Lowest Prices in the State.

Prompt attention always.

Alfred Williams & Co.



DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO

FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION

Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

The Tribune Company

IN ITS

Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

Our prices will be O. K.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

THE FLOW
And the Inc
Deposits
ings
IT WASN'T HANN
THE WEEK'S IN
TIONS S
Bring the Total
Up to, \$43.9
Larger Than f
Years.
New York, Jan.
ket was irregular, b
today. Dealings w
the total sales foot
shares, of which 7
St. Paul, and 2,300
son. The losses in
were confined to n
ware and Hudson
heaviest loss, de
Liquidations accou
of this specialty,
versely affected b
that the funding b
House. Wheeling
ferred fell 21 to 24
rose to 261. The v
gals, trunk lines,
Union and Intern
confined to these
was strengthened
Toledo advises that
war with the Arbu
siders here, howev
was no truth in th
close the early go
lost. Chicago gas,
American spirits
firm. Just near t
trial bounded up tw
attempts to cover s
rise had no influ
market, which left
The bank statemen
good exhibit, but i
increase in reser
amounting to \$10,
cash, legal tenders
\$15,017,800, and th
\$17,253,200. The b
\$91,450 in excess o
As a rule the activ
of 401 per cent. on
NEW YORK PR
New York, Jan.
steady, unchanged
steady, unchanged
Wheat—Spot mar
options. F. O. B. 9
No. 1 Northern 93
34c, declined 34c,
firm at 1c. over ye
January, 90; March
88.
Corn—Spots dull
elevator; 204 aboat
and easy at 4c. de
May, 31; July, 31.
Oats—Spots dull
steady, dull; Janua
May, 23. Spot—Ne
24 Western, 22a2
Hay firm; shipping
72a82.
Hides quiet, unch
Wool quiet, unch
Beef firm; family
\$8.75a9.25; beef ha
tierced beef stead
13.50a14.50.
Cut meats dull; 4
41; shoulders 44a;
Lard firmer, quiet
city 41; January 4
pound 4.50; South
tinent 4a44.
Butter firm; new m
Folk quiet; 13a19
do. creamery, 13a19
Eggs quiet; Stat
18a20; ice-house, 1
17a18; do. case, 1
17a17; limes, 14a1
Cottonseed oil, 1
pellow prime, 23a2
Kosin quiet; strai
\$1.70a1.72; Turp
25.
Rye firm, unchan
Peanuts steady, u
Coffee barely s
down; January \$9
April \$9.75, May \$
9.90, September \$
\$10.10. Spot Rio,
Sugar, raw, dull
ing, 21 3/4a21 1/2;
33 1/4a33 3/4; refined
Freights to Live
Cotton by steamer
steamer, 3d.
LIVERPOOL CO
Liverpool, Jan.
ton in fair demand
American middling
bales; American s
export 1,000; recei
21.900.
Futures opened s
erate. January 4a
ruary 3.63; Febru
March and April 3
4d; May and June
4a; July and Augu
September 4a1. F
Spot prices: Am
at 4 7/16d; good
dilling 4 1/16d; low m
ordinary 3 13/16; o
VISIBLE SUPP
New York, Jan.
supply of cotton fo
333 bales, of which
American, against
3,689,936 bales resp
Receipts of cotton
terior towns 72,137
sight 6,493,778 bales
NEW YORK CO
New York, Jan.
tures closed steady

THE FLOW OF MONEY

And the Increase of the Deposits in Savings Banks.

IT WASN'T HANNA'S MONEY, EITHER

THE WEEK'S INCREASE IN OPERATIONS \$10,704,500.

Bring the Total Excess Reserve Up to, \$43,991,450, Which is Larger Than for the Past Two Years.

New York, Jan. 9.—The stock market was irregular, but in the main weak today. Dealings were on a small scale, the total sales footing up only 40,697 shares, of which 7,500 were sugar, 4,200 shares, of which 2,500 were Delaware and Hudson. The losses in the leading issues were confined to narrow limits. Delaware and Hudson, which scored the heaviest loss, declined only a point. Liquidations account for the weakness of this specialty. Union Pacific was adversely affected by Washington rumors that the funding bill will not pass the House. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred fell 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 at one time and then rose to 2 1/2. The variations in the grainers, trunk lines, Manhattan, Western Union and International issues were confined to these transactions. Sugar was strengthened at the opening by Toledo advices that a settlement of the war with the Arabuckles was likely. Insiders here, however, stated that there was no truth in the report, and at the close the early gain in the stock was lost. Chicago gas, leather preferred and American spirits were comparatively firm. Just near the close Jersey Central bounded up two per cent. to 102 on attempts to cover short contracts. The rise had no influence on the general market, which left off weak in tone. The bank statement was a remarkably good exhibit, but it also fell flat. The increase in reserve was enormous, amounting to \$10,704,500. The gain in cash, legal tenders and specie footed up \$15,017,500, and the increase in deposits \$17,253,200. The banks now hold \$43,991,450 in excess of legal requirements. As a rule the active stocks show losses of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. on the day.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, January 9.—Flour dull, steady, unchanged. Southern flour dull, steady, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot market dull, firmer, with options. F. O. B. 98 1/2; ungraded red 79; No. 1, Northern 94 1/2; options advanced 1/4 c, declined 3/4 c, rallied 1/4 c, and closed firm at 94 c over yesterday. No. 2 red—January, 90; March, 91 1/2; May, 87 1/2; July, 88 1/2.

Corn—Spots dull, steady; No. 2, 29 1/2; elevator, 30 1/2; options were dull and easy at 30 c decline. January, 29 1/2; May, 31; July, 31 1/2.

Oats—Spots dull, steady. Options steady; daily, January, 22; February, 23 1/2; May, 23; No. 2, 22 1/2; No. 2 white 24 1/2. Western, 22 1/2.

Hay firm; shipping 57 1/2; good to choice 52 1/2 to 54 1/2.

Hides quiet, unchanged.

Wool quiet, unchanged.

Beef firm; family \$9.25 to 9.50; extra mess \$8.75 to 9.00; beef hams quiet, 18.00 to 18.50; tierced beef steady, city extra mess 13.50 to 14.50.

But meats dull, steady; pickled bellies 4 1/2; shoulders 4 1/2; ham 4 1/2.

Lard firm, quiet; Western steam 44; city 44; January 4 1/2; refined quiet; continent 4 1/2; South American 4 1/2; compound 4 1/2.

Pork firm; new mess, \$8.75.

Butter quiet; State dairy, 10a15; do. creamery, 13a19; Elgin, 20.

Eggs quiet; State and Pennsylvania, 18a20; ice-house, 14a15; western fresh, 17a18; do. case, 17a20a30; Southern, 17a17 1/2; lined, 14a14 1/2.

Cottonseed oil firmer, better demand; yellow prime, 23a23 1/2.

Rosin quiet; strained, common to good, 17.00a17.25; Turpentine steady, 27 1/2a28 1/2.

Rye firm, unchanged.

Peanuts steady, unchanged.

Coffee barely steady, 10a15 points down; January \$9.55, March \$9.65a9.70, April \$9.75, May \$9.75a9.80, July \$9.85a9.90, September \$9.95a10.05, December \$10.10. Spot Rio, nominal; No. 7, 10 1/2.

Sugar, raw, dull but steady, fair refining, 21 3/4a22 1/2; centrifugal, 96 test, 33 1/2a34 1/2; refined, quiet, unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool, market quiet; Cotton by steamer, 15 1/2a28; grain by steamer, 3d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—12.30 p. m.—Cotton in fair demand; prices 1-16d higher, American middling 4 1/2a16d. Sales 10,000 bales; American 8,700; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 22,000; American 21,900.

Futures opened steady, demand moderate. January 4a4 1/2; January and February 4 1/2; March and April 4 1/2a4 3/4; April and May 4 1/2; May and June 4a4 1/2; July and August 4a4 1/2; August and September 4a4 1/2. Futures steady.

Spot prices: American middling fair at 4 1/2a4 3/4; good middling 4 3/4a4 1/2; middling 4 1/2a4 1/2; low middling 3 1/2a4; ordinary 3 1/2a4.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,220,333 bales, of which 3,884,033 bales are American, against 4,118,136 bales and 3,689,936 bales respectively last year.

Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 72,137 bales. Receipts from the plantations 175,441 bales. Crop in sight 6,493,778 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; futures closed steady; sales 102,700 bales.

January 7.10; February 7.13; March 7.20; April 7.27; May 7.35; June 7.40; July 7.45; August 7.45; September 7.17; October 7.14; November 7.13.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; middling 7 1/2; net receipts, 1,275 bales; gross, 1,685 bales; forward, — bales; stock, 207,300 bales. Total today—net receipts, 10,134 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,122 bales; to France, 2,143 bales; to the Continent, 2,800 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, 1,193,530. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,103,255 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,994,908 bales; to France, 444,236 bales; to the Continent, 1,172,536 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, — bales.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston firm, 6 1/2a16, 5,734 bales. Norfolk firm, 6 1/2a16, 1,604 bales. Baltimore nominal, 7 1/2a16, — bales. Boston quiet, 7 1/2a16, 410 bales. Wilmington firm, 6 1/2a16, 628 bales. Philadelphia firm, 6 1/2a16, 296 bales. Savannah steady, 6 1/2a16, 1,205 bales. New Orleans firm, 7, 6,365 bales. Mobile steady, 6 1/2a16, 188 bales. Memphis firm, 6 1/2a16, 615 bales. Augusta steady, 7 1/2a16, 228 bales. Charleston firm, 6 1/2a16, 1,529 bales. Cincinnati firm, 7, 2,216 bales. Louisville quiet, 6 1/2a16, — bales. St. Louis firm, 7, 297 bales. Houston steady, 6 1/2a16, 4,349 bales.

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 9.—Closing—Rosin firm; strained \$1.40; good strained \$1.45.

Spirits of turpentine dull; machine 25 1/2; irregular 25 1/2.

Tar steady at \$1.00.

Good turpentine firm; hard \$1.40; soft \$1.90; Virgin \$1.80.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.—Money on call 1 1/2a2 c. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/4a4 c. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84a4.84 1/2 for 60 days and 4.87a4.87 1/2 for demand. Posted rates 4.84a4.88. Commercial bills 4.82a4.84. Bar silver 64 1/2. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board was neglected.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—No particular strength existed in wheat today, in fact, the feeling was barely steady at an average advance of 1/4 c over yesterday's close. May wheat opened from 8 1/2 to 8 1/4; declined to 8 1/4, and closing at 8 1/4 1/2 higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and half a cent higher. Corn was firm early, taking its incentive from the advance in wheat and from the heavy clearances from both coasts for the week, 448,000 bushels. These exports are the largest on record and go far to confirm the theory that corn is being used as a substitute for wheat in a great many instances. May corn opened at 25, declined to 24 1/2a24 3/4, closing at 24 1/2 under yesterday. Cash corn was 1/4 of a cent lower.

Oats—The better wheat and corn markets aided in producing firmness in oats at the opening. Though trade was light, there was nevertheless a moderately local business. May oats closed a shade under yesterday. Cash oats were steady at unchanged prices.

January 7.10; February 7.13; March 7.20; April 7.27; May 7.35; June 7.40; July 7.45; August 7.45; September 7.17; October 7.14; November 7.13.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; middling 7 1/2; net receipts, 1,275 bales; gross, 1,685 bales; forward, — bales; stock, 207,300 bales. Total today—net receipts, 10,134 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,122 bales; to France, 2,143 bales; to the Continent, 2,800 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, 1,193,530. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,103,255 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,994,908 bales; to France, 444,236 bales; to the Continent, 1,172,536 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, — bales.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston firm, 6 1/2a16, 5,734 bales. Norfolk firm, 6 1/2a16, 1,604 bales. Baltimore nominal, 7 1/2a16, — bales. Boston quiet, 7 1/2a16, 410 bales. Wilmington firm, 6 1/2a16, 628 bales. Philadelphia firm, 6 1/2a16, 296 bales. Savannah steady, 6 1/2a16, 1,205 bales. New Orleans firm, 7, 6,365 bales. Mobile steady, 6 1/2a16, 188 bales. Memphis firm, 6 1/2a16, 615 bales. Augusta steady, 7 1/2a16, 228 bales. Charleston firm, 6 1/2a16, 1,529 bales. Cincinnati firm, 7, 2,216 bales. Louisville quiet, 6 1/2a16, — bales. St. Louis firm, 7, 297 bales. Houston steady, 6 1/2a16, 4,349 bales.

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 9.—Closing—Rosin firm; strained \$1.40; good strained \$1.45.

Spirits of turpentine dull; machine 25 1/2; irregular 25 1/2.

Tar steady at \$1.00.

Good turpentine firm; hard \$1.40; soft \$1.90; Virgin \$1.80.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.—Money on call 1 1/2a2 c. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/4a4 c. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84a4.84 1/2 for 60 days and 4.87a4.87 1/2 for demand. Posted rates 4.84a4.88. Commercial bills 4.82a4.84. Bar silver 64 1/2. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board was neglected.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—No particular strength existed in wheat today, in fact, the feeling was barely steady at an average advance of 1/4 c over yesterday's close. May wheat opened from 8 1/2 to 8 1/4; declined to 8 1/4, and closing at 8 1/4 1/2 higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and half a cent higher. Corn was firm early, taking its incentive from the advance in wheat and from the heavy clearances from both coasts for the week, 448,000 bushels. These exports are the largest on record and go far to confirm the theory that corn is being used as a substitute for wheat in a great many instances. May corn opened at 25, declined to 24 1/2a24 3/4, closing at 24 1/2 under yesterday. Cash corn was 1/4 of a cent lower.

Oats—The better wheat and corn markets aided in producing firmness in oats at the opening. Though trade was light, there was nevertheless a moderately local business. May oats closed a shade under yesterday. Cash oats were steady at unchanged prices.

Provisions—Some irregularity was noticeable in provisions. Lard was relatively firmer than either pork or ribs. Trading was quite active. The hog market was higher, which fact helped things a little. At the close May pork and ribs were each a shade higher than yesterday, and May lard 2 1/4 c higher.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 9.—Flour, quiet. Wheat, inactive and higher; spot 93 1/2a94; Eay 88 1/2a89; Southern by sample 94a95; do on grade 88 1/2a89 1/2.

Corn—Spots dull, steady; No. 2, 29 1/2; elevator, 30 1/2; options were dull and easy at 30 c decline. January, 29 1/2; May, 31; July, 31 1/2.

Oats—Spots dull, steady. Options steady; daily, January, 22; February, 23 1/2; May, 23; No. 2, 22 1/2; No. 2 white 24 1/2. Western, 22 1/2.

Hay firm; shipping 57 1/2; good to choice 52 1/2 to 54 1/2.

Hides quiet, unchanged.

Wool quiet, unchanged.

Beef firm; family \$9.25 to 9.50; extra mess \$8.75 to 9.00; beef hams quiet, 18.00 to 18.50; tierced beef steady, city extra mess 13.50 to 14.50.

But meats dull, steady; pickled bellies 4 1/2; shoulders 4 1/2; ham 4 1/2.

Lard firm, quiet; Western steam 44; city 44; January 4 1/2; refined quiet; continent 4 1/2; South American 4 1/2; compound 4 1/2.

Pork firm; new mess, \$8.75.

Butter quiet; State dairy, 10a15; do. creamery, 13a19; Elgin, 20.

Eggs quiet; State and Pennsylvania, 18a20; ice-house, 14a15; western fresh, 17a18; do. case, 17a20a30; Southern, 17a17 1/2; lined, 14a14 1/2.

Cottonseed oil firmer, better demand; yellow prime, 23a23 1/2.

Rosin quiet; strained, common to good, 17.00a17.25; Turpentine steady, 27 1/2a28 1/2.

Rye firm, unchanged.

Peanuts steady, unchanged.

Coffee barely steady, 10a15 points down; January \$9.55, March \$9.65a9.70, April \$9.75, May \$9.75a9.80, July \$9.85a9.90, September \$9.95a10.05, December \$10.10. Spot Rio, nominal; No. 7, 10 1/2.

Sugar, raw, dull but steady, fair refining, 21 3/4a22 1/2; centrifugal, 96 test, 33 1/2a34 1/2; refined, quiet, unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool, market quiet; Cotton by steamer, 15 1/2a28; grain by steamer, 3d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—12.30 p. m.—Cotton in fair demand; prices 1-16d higher, American middling 4 1/2a16d. Sales 10,000 bales; American 8,700; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 22,000; American 21,900.

Futures opened steady, demand moderate. January 4a4 1/2; January and February 4 1/2; March and April 4 1/2a4 3/4; April and May 4 1/2; May and June 4a4 1/2; July and August 4a4 1/2; August and September 4a4 1/2. Futures steady.

Spot prices: American middling fair at 4 1/2a4 3/4; good middling 4 3/4a4 1/2; middling 4 1/2a4 1/2; low middling 3 1/2a4; ordinary 3 1/2a4.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,220,333 bales, of which 3,884,033 bales are American, against 4,118,136 bales and 3,689,936 bales respectively last year.

Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 72,137 bales. Receipts from the plantations 175,441 bales. Crop in sight 6,493,778 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; futures closed steady; sales 102,700 bales.

January 7.10; February 7.13; March 7.20; April 7.27; May 7.35; June 7.40; July 7.45; August 7.45; September 7.17; October 7.14; November 7.13.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull; middling 7 1/2; net receipts, 1,275 bales; gross, 1,685 bales; forward, — bales; stock, 207,300 bales. Total today—net receipts, 10,134 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,122 bales; to France, 2,143 bales; to the Continent, 2,800 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, 1,193,530. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,103,255 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,994,908 bales; to France, 444,236 bales; to the Continent, 1,172,536 bales; to the Channel, — bales; stock, — bales.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston firm, 6 1/2a16, 5,734 bales. Norfolk firm, 6 1/2a16, 1,604 bales. Baltimore nominal, 7 1/2a16, — bales. Boston quiet, 7 1/2a16, 410 bales. Wilmington firm, 6 1/2a16, 628 bales. Philadelphia firm, 6 1/2a16, 296 bales. Savannah steady, 6 1/2a16, 1,205 bales. New Orleans firm, 7, 6,365 bales. Mobile steady, 6 1/2a16, 188 bales. Memphis firm, 6 1/2a16, 615 bales. Augusta steady, 7 1/2a16, 228 bales. Charleston firm, 6 1/2a16, 1,529 bales. Cincinnati firm, 7, 2,216 bales. Louisville quiet, 6 1/2a16, — bales. St. Louis firm, 7, 297 bales. Houston steady, 6 1/2a16, 4,349 bales.

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 9.—Closing—Rosin firm; strained \$1.40; good strained \$1.45.

Spirits of turpentine dull; machine 25 1/2; irregular 25 1/2.

Tar steady at \$1.00.

Good turpentine firm; hard \$1.40; soft \$1.90; Virgin \$1.80.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.—Money on call 1 1/2a2 c. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/4a4 c. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84a4.84 1/2 for 60 days and 4.87a4.87 1/2 for demand. Posted rates 4.84a4.88. Commercial bills 4.82a4.84. Bar silver 64 1/2. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board was neglected.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—No particular strength existed in wheat today, in fact, the feeling was barely steady at an average advance of 1/4 c over yesterday's close. May wheat opened from 8 1/2 to 8 1/4; declined to 8 1/4, and closing at 8 1/4 1/2 higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and half a cent higher. Corn was firm early, taking its incentive from the advance in wheat and from the heavy clearances from both coasts for the week, 448,000 bushels. These exports are the largest on record and go far to confirm the theory that corn is being used as a substitute for wheat in a great many instances. May corn opened at 25, declined to 24 1/2a24 3/4, closing at 24 1/2 under yesterday. Cash corn was 1/4 of a cent lower.

WHAT MCKINLEY WILL DO

An Early Tariff Revision on Moderate Protection Lines.

POLICY OF NEW ADMINISTRATION

TRUSTS ARE NOT TO BE FOSTERED.

Reciprocity and Bi-Metallism—No Bond Issues To Take Up and Retire Greenbacks—Expresses Himself Frankly.

A dispatch from E. V. Smalley to the New York Evening Post, from Canton, O., outlines some of the features of the incoming McKinley administration. It says: "The President-elect has clear and positive views on all questions of national finance and he expresses them frankly to callers who bring up the subject. It must be a relief to him to receive a caller now and then who wants to discuss measures instead of men. At all events he seems to be if possible a trifle more cordial toward such callers than toward the self-seeking majority."

"The views of Major McKinley on financial questions will no doubt be shared by all the members of his cabinet. There will thus be a definite and positive administration policy, which will be recommended to Congress, known to express the opinions of the new President and his constitutional advisers. This policy might be formally stated as follows:

"1. An immediate revision of the tariff on moderate protection lines. No extremely high duties that might foster trusts or defeat the purpose of obtaining adequate revenue to pay the expenses of the government."

"2. The restoration of the reciprocity treaties of the Harrison administration."

"3. The maintenance of all kinds of money at a parity with gold."

"4. Efforts toward international bimetalism, in fulfillment of the pledge of the St. Louis platform."

"5. Gradual retirement of the greenbacks, as soon as the government has a surplus of revenue to apply to this purpose and some other form of currency, bank or metallic, can be substituted for them. No new issue of bonds will be favored for the purpose of taking up the greenbacks. Possibly some plan may be suggested for a virtual retirement of a considerable part of the greenbacks and Treasury notes by their use as a part of the bank reserves; this with a view of strengthening the gold basis of the currency."

"6. An enlargement of the national banking system to enable independent banks or branches of city banks to be carried on in small towns. This might lower the interest rate in the country districts and tend to lessen the present centripetal tendency of money towards the large cities."

"7. Economy in government expenditures to correspond with the economies enforced in all other lines of business by the condition of the times."

What the Orders are Doing.

The Royal Arcanum will meet next Monday evening in the Seaton Gates I. O. O. F. hall.

The following officers will then be installed: Thos. W. Blake, Regent; W. A. Faucett, Vice Regent; J. M. Norwood, Orator; W. H. Doud, Secretary; J. C. Marcom, Collector; Joseph G. Brown, Treasurer; W. N. Snelling, Chaplain; O. L. Betts, Guide; W. G. Nottingham, Warden; John M. Lindsay, Scurry.

Grand Secretary Woodell, of the I. O. O. F., has returned from a visit to Talula Lodge, No. 185, at Cary. He was accompanied by Grand Representative C. F. Lumsden and J. A. McRary.

"We found this lodge in excellent condition," says Mr. Woodell. "The attendance averages 75 per cent." The G. and S. Secretary yesterday received two applications for lodges at Piedmont, N. C. These are under consideration.

H. H. Hutton will meet in Dr. J. W. McGee's office Thursday evening, when the new officers will be installed. The officers for next year are W. A. Snelling, Past Arcanum; Dr. G. A. Keen, Arcanum; W. E. Foster, Secretary, and Dr. J. W. McGee, Jr., Financial.

The Jr. O. A. M. will install officers next Wednesday night in their hall in the Pullen building.

The William G. Hill, A. F. and A. M. Lodge, No. 218, will hold their regular meeting Monday evening.

A Prominent Jurist Dead.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 9.—Judge W. W. Montgomery, one of the ablest jurists in Georgia, died this morning at his home in the suburbs of Augusta.

A Campaign Dog Story.

How Register of Deeds Rogers was Persecuted for Dog Tax.

In the Wake County Superior Court, last Thursday, occurred the concluding act of an amusing farce-comedy of apparent political persecution, and on the whole it makes quite an interesting dog story.

Some time prior to the late political campaign for the town of Apex, about sixteen miles from the city, adopted a town ordinance imposing a tax of 60 cents on dogs. Mr. J. J. Rogers, Wake's Register of Deeds, who resides there, purchased a fine pointer pup, which

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. John Y. MacKae is absent from the city on a bird hunt.

Don't fail to add to your telephone list No. 265, THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mrs. W. H. Akin and son left for her home in Rocky Mount yesterday.

Mr. Isaac Johnson's elegant new residence, corner Hillsboro and McDowell Streets, will be completed in a few weeks.

Mr. W. W. Wilson is kept from his duties at the office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, by sickness.

Mr. Ben. F. Lacy, Labor Statistician and cashier of The Dime Saving Bank, is confined to his home on account of sickness.

Mayor Ross had no cases before him this morning. Business has been very slack with his Honor since the Federal Court adjourned.

"The registration at Wake Forest is 225," remarked Prof. J. B. Carlyle yesterday, and new students are coming in on every train.

Twelve new cadets were enrolled this week at the A. and M. College. Capt. Gresham began his work conducting the first drill Friday.

"Our Flat" is the next attraction on the theatrical list for Raleigh. This comedy will be produced by Riley's celebrated comedians.

Prof. Powell, the magician, will give a performance in Metropolitan Opera House on January 15th. Prof. Powell carries with him several assistants.

Henry Kerner, of Winston, N. C., is in the city. He is at Florence Hotel, and will remain here until after the inauguration of Gov. Russell next Tuesday.

Miss Lila Ewart, daughter of Judge Ewart, of Hendersonville, has accepted the position of stenographer on THE TRIBUNE, and will report the State Senate proceedings.

It is generally conceded that E. A. Shoaf, of Forsyth county, will be appointed third assistant engraving clerk. The appointment will be announced early in the week.

The macadamizing on Hillsboro Street, leading to Capitol square, is progressing quite rapidly, and it will be only a few days until this street will be again opened to the traveling public, very much beautified.

Mr. John Reynolds, brother of Lieutenant-Governor C. A. Reynolds, is spending some time here watching the legislative proceedings. Mr. Reynolds is one of the most active party leaders in Forsyth county.

A more convenient office than that of Mr. John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington street, cannot be found in the city. Mr. Duncan receives daily reports from the New York and Chicago markets over the private wire of Lawson Bros. & Co.

"The Woman's World" and "Jerness Miller Mon h'y" offered cash prizes to those who could get the most English words from the letters contained in "editors." Miss Battie C. Wilkie, 605 Halifax street, Raleigh, N. C., is the fifth name in their list of prize winners.

A citizen of Raleigh said yesterday that to him the most striking feature of the present Legislature was the number of young and handsome men in that body. This no doubt will prove a drawing card for the ladies. The Republican party has the lion's share of these gallant young law-makers. For legislators were chatting the other evening in Secretary Hyams' room, when it was found that their ages added together did not amount to ninety years.

One of the greatest musical attractions of the season will be the appearance in the Metropolitan Opera House on January 18th of the Hungarian Violinist, Edward Remenyi, accompanied by the artists, Miss Florence Adler, soprano, and Miss Flora Parsons, solo pianist. Remenyi enlisted in the Hungarian uprising when a boy and became a lieutenant when only sixteen. After the insurgents' defeat he went to England, where he afterwards became solo violinist to the Queen. He held a similar position with the Emperor of Austria later. Remenyi once made a triumphant tour, circumnavigating the entire world. He has fluttering press notices from every part of the globe.

Educators to Meet.

On January the 14th a committee of the Teachers' Assembly appointed to draft a bill for the supervision of the public schools will meet in this city. The bill will be submitted to the Legislature as soon as it is prepared, and its passage strongly urged. This committee is composed of President C. D. McIver, Chairman; Prof. Geo. W. Conner, of the Winston graded schools; County Examiner W. H. Ragdale, Prof. D. M. Thompson, of the Statesville graded schools; Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest College; Prof. G. A. Grimsley, of the Greensboro graded school, and State Senator Geo. E. Butler. Several other prominent educators will also be present.

The executive committee of the Teachers' Assembly will convene here on January 15th. This committee will determine the time and place for holding the next assembly. The work of the assembly will be discussed and a programme for future labors outlined. It is rumored that the Assembly may consider the advisability of a summer school.

Society Notes.

Raleigh society has been unusually quiet since Christmas. No social events of importance have occurred since the new year. However, this monotony does not promise to remain long unbroken. Some of our society leaders are now making arrangements for a german, to be given on next Friday evening. If the plans which are now being considered are perfected, the german will take place in the dance hall of the Park Hotel, and promises to be a most enjoyable event.

The Capital Club also intends to make its next monthly german a fitting forerunner of the new year. The time is left to the executive committee, and has not yet been determined, but no pains will be spared to make this the most brilliant one of the winter season. A larger attendance than usual is expected. Many visitors from other places will be present.

Capitol Building Almost Deserted.

The corridors of the capitol were more deserted last night than during any previous evening, since the Legislature has been in session. There was not even a committee meeting, and, with the exception of a few curious loafers and idling legislators, the newsboys were the principal occupants of these usually crowded apartments. Both the Senate and lower House chambers were lighted up to a late hour, however.

Progressive Business Men.

The manner in which business men of Raleigh have come to THE TRIBUNE with their advertisements is most gratifying to the managers. Although a systematic canvass has not been made of the city, we have among our advertisers some of the very best firms, who appreciate the worth of the DAILY TRIBUNE as a medium through which to reach customers. We would advise our readers to carefully review the advertising columns before making purchases.

There is a young man in our city, a resident for sixteen years, who began business by himself only three years ago, and has attained through actual merit and perseverance, although in a new business, the topmost round of the ladder, and is now ahead of all others in his line in the State. His business is a benefaction to our city and State, and is being more and more appreciated. Success to the S. L. B. A., whose ad. appears in this issue.

BUSINESS UNUSUALLY ACTIVE.

Merchants of Raleigh Have an Especially Busy Week—Bright Prospects.

The past week has been signalized in Raleigh mercantile circles by an unusual activity, especially in view of the fact that the holiday season has but recently closed.

Raleigh's many mammoth and up-to-date retail mercantile establishments have indeed much occasion to be congratulated upon the splendid beginning for the new year's business which the past week has afforded.

The coming of legislators and visitors from all parts of the State, who have made liberal purchases of wearing apparel, has added largely to the volume of trade, and salespeople in all the leading stores have been kept busy as bees in the hive from Monday morning to Saturday night.

Many prominent business men from different parts of the State have been heard, during the week just closed, to speak in highest terms of their impressions of Raleigh's business, as they have observed it moving about the city.

There is every indication that business the coming week will be, at least, as active as during that just closed.

A Bloody Fight.

PARIS, TEX., January 9.—There was a bloody fight between Italians and Americans, at a rock quarry, on the Texas and Midland Railway, six miles south of this city yesterday. About 25 men on each side were engaged. Clubs, hammers and knives were freely used, and men were knocked down, bruised and slashed. Onoto Onaca, an Italian, received wounds which will cause his death. Several other Italians received serious injuries. Messengers were sent to other Italian camps for reinforcements, and fifty more men were expected to arrive at the quarry last night. The Americans purchased several Winchester here last evening and returned to camp. Sheriff Hammond last night sent several deputies to the scene to preserve peace, if possible. Should another conflict ensue there will be much blood shed.

Another Bank Goes to the Wall.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 9.—The First National Bank of Alma, Neb., was closed by Examiner Whitmore this morning. Liabilities are \$134,000, which includes \$46,000 deposits, \$40,500 belonging to the State and \$1,600 to Harlan county. The assets are reported at about the same amount.

President A. L. Burr, of the bank, is in the city, and when seen by a reporter today had just received the intelligence that the bank was closed and in the hands of the State Bank Examiner. He said that the bank had assets of fully \$160,000, one-half of which is in farmers' notes in the valley, which could not now be collected. President Burr said he had no knowledge of the cause of the closing of the bank.

The Merchants' National Bank of this city was the Omaha correspondent.

No Truth in It.

New York, January 9.—In reference to an article which appeared in today's papers to the effect that General Weyler knew of the movements of the Three Friends in advance, President Palma, of the Junta, stated today that there was no truth in it. "How could there be," he continued, "when only the man who gave the orders and the man that opened them on board ship knew of their contents?" Further than this he would say nothing.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibule trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C. E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager. T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt. V. E. MCBEE, General Superintendent.

MERRY WAR!
WAR ON PRICES!

Cut and Slash is the Slogan. We Invite Critical Comparison. The Lynx-eyed, cautious Bargain Hunters are Welcome, for they Know and Appreciate Values.

SPECIAL.

One Case of Fruit of the Loom:
4-4 Bleach Muslin on sale to-morrow (Monday), at 6c., a yard.
New Stock of Hamburg Trimmings now ready.

CLOAKS, COATS AND JACKETS.

12 LEFT.

To show that we do not intend to carry over a single garment, you can take your choice of these \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 coats at only 95c.

BEST GRADE COATS.

All stylish, up-to-date, and this season's make. 26 left, and all. They were \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7.50 and \$8.50; your choice of any for \$1.98.

Bed Covering, every grade and price. Extra heavy "North Star," 12-4, all wool white Blankets, warp and filling guaranteed; cost \$6.50, usually sell for \$10; our price, \$5. 68 white Honeycomb Quilts, worth 75c, and \$1; 69c.

Retailing Gent's Furnishings at wholesale prices, profitless to us, but a propitious opportunity to replenish a scanty wardrobe at a small cost.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR REDUCTION SALE.

Yund, Kennedy & Yund's white and colored, all wool shirts and drawers, ribbed or flat goods, as preferred. Full regular \$1 goods, during this sale at 75c; \$1.25 qualities reduced to \$1; \$1.50 qualities are now sold at \$1.25; Swiss Conde fine derby ribbed and glove fitting, all wool, and Wright's Health Underwear at manufacturer's prices. Men's sweaters at 25c, and 50c; all wool Sweaters at 75c, and \$1.

GENT'S DRESS AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Full Dress white Shirts were \$1.50, now \$1; Peerless laundered, were \$1.25, now \$1.

Grand Clearance Sale of Remnants of all kinds, and in every Department. One thousand yards or more. Pull them over and toss them about. Every piece is worth just double, and often more.

Sherwood Biggs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

J. R. FERRALL & CO.,

Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND
FRESH GOODS RECEIVED
EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

JONES & POWELL,

Retailers and Jobbers of

Horse and Cow Feed,

COAL, ICE,

Wood, Lumber, Laths, Sawed and Shaved Pine and Cypress Shingles

Warehouse on Railroad track, where cars are unloaded and reloaded, avoiding drayage and waste. Crystal Ice Factory similarly located. Coal, Wood and Lumber Yards on both Railroad systems.

Uptown Office: 107 Fayetteville St. Coal Yards: West end of Park Avenue: South end of West Street. Post Office: Lock Box 216. Telephones: Fayetteville St. Office, No. 41; Coal Yard Office, No. 71; Ice Factory Office, No. 146.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY
Newspaper in ::::

**NORTH
CAROLINA**

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$200,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from leading cities of North Carolina and the South. It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make

... THE ...

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying the Entire Field of Newspaperdom of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be won of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

**THE MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE MACHINES,**

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in nine hours, or about fifty columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL
HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.